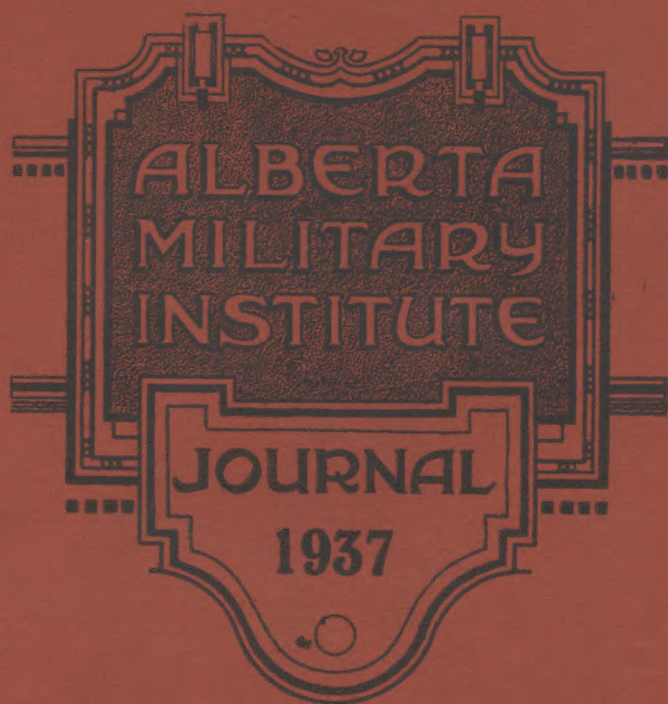




Published Annually by
The Alberta Military Institute
Incorporated
Calgary, Alberta

RB 16240

Ex LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTAENSIS



2496348

NC

AP 601
U
1
A32
1937

CALGARY
GINGER ALE
LEADS THE PARADE

Yes! Right up front, the HORSESHOE
AND BUFFALO emblem leads the way
to the cool refreshing goodness of
CALGARY DRY GINGER ALE

ORDER YOUR CARTON TODAY

A Product of
CALGARY BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY LTD.
Established 1892



Published Annually by

The Alberta Military Institute

Incorporated

Calgary, Alberta

In Memoriam

Hon. Colonel the Hon. P. Burns

Major R. D. Sanson

Lieut.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

The Alberta Military Institute

(Incorporated 1920)

Executive Offices c/o Headquarters Military District No. 13

CALGARY

PATRONS

His Excellency The Governor-General of Canada
His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta
The Right Hon W L Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada
Hon Col The Right Hon R B Bennett, E.D., P.C., K.C., LL.B., LL.D., M.P.
The Hon Ian A MacKenzie, P.C., M.A., LL.B., M.P., Minister of National Defence
Major-General E C Ashton, C.B., C.M.G., V.D., Chief of the General Staff
Major-General C F Constantine, D.S.O., Adjutant-General
Lieut-Gen Sir A C Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General A H Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General the Hon W A Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Colonel G E Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Brigadier G R Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., District Officer Commanding,
Military District No 13

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Colonel D G L Cunningham, M.C., V.D.	Lieut-Col D H Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.
Lieut-Colonel D Ritchie, M.C.	Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.
Lieut H. C Farthing	Lieut-Colonel H Pryde
Colonel E R Knight, V.D.	Lieut-Colonel N D Dingle

OFFICERS FOR 1938

PRESIDENT

Colonel H C A Hervey, V.D.

VICE-PRESIDENT

Lieut-Colonel C W Devey

HONORARY SECRETARY

Major A J. Davis

TREASURER

Lieut S L Miller

DIRECTORS:

Capt D C Sinclair	Capt F H Johnson, M.C.
Major K B Lockett	Major P V Harcourt, D.C.M.
Lieut-Colonel E R Selby, D.S.O., V.D.	Major Roy Nash
Major F G Bird, M.C.	

HONORARY CHAPLAIN

Hon Capt the Ven Archdeacon C Swanson, B.A., D.D.

HONORARY LIBRARIAN:

Lieut L E Lick

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

1937 Annual Journal

of

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

(Incorporated)

CALGARY, ALBERTA

MAJOR A. C. BALLANTINE, Editor

LIEUT. M. H. ROBINSON, Advertising Manager

LIEUT. S. L. MILLER, Business Manager

Eighteenth Year

December, 1937

The Alberta Military Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by speakers and reported herein, and no official opinions are expressed.

CONTENTS

	Page
Brigadier Pearkes Takes Command ..	1
Mountain Warfare—Major J. K. Lawson. The R.C.R. . .	3
Canada's Existing Permanent and Reserve Naval Forces Their Organization and Training—Commander E. R. Mainguy, R.C.N., Director of Naval Reserves	14
The Northwest Frontier—Lieut. H. A. Prince, 6th Gurkha Rifles	20
Campaigning with the King's African Rifles—Lieut. A. J. Cawthorne	24
War and Pestilence in Serbia, 1914-1915—Lieut.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.	40
Civil War in Spain—Captain H. G. Scott	57
The Bottleneck of Asia, and its Significance—Lieut. C. G. Anderson	77
The World Today—Hon. Major the Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., D.D., LL.D. . .	87
Vimy Anniversary Dinner, 1937	92
Recent Books—Major C. A. Lyndon	95
Canada's Ex-Soldiers' Parliament—A. Walker, Provincial President Canadian Legion	191
Annual General Meeting	108
Red Deer Branch	119
Financial Statement	120
Membership List	122



Their Gracious Majesties King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth

CUT BY COURTESY OF R.M.C. REVIEW

Brigadier Pearkes Takes Command

ON THE evening of 14th January, 1938, Brigadier G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., returning to Calgary to take command of the District, was welcomed in the Garrison Officers' Mess. He replied as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I cannot tell you how delighted I am to be back home again because Calgary, after all, is my home town.

It was over thirty years ago, when as a mere schoolboy, I came to Alberta. I can well remember walking to the top of a hill—I suppose that it was Mount Royal—to obtain my first view of the Rocky Mountains. The inspirations of that scene I have never forgotten.

I have no intention of making an address this evening. I simply desire to assure you of my hearty support in your endeavours to promote the objects of this Institute.

In these rather anxious times it is more than ever necessary to encourage the study of all defence measures. I therefore feel that it is not going beyond my province if I solicit the help of every member of the Military Institute to increase the strength and efficiency of the Militia units of this District.

If the peace-loving democracies are to ensure peace, then it is necessary for them, at least for the time being, to be in a position to support their foreign policies with adequate strength. There are some nations in the world today that are amenable to no other argument but that of brute force. These must be shown that we have the power behind our policy if we are to ensure the peace of the world.

Canada and the other nations of the British Commonwealth have no desire to exercise force provided justice and fair dealing can be obtained by any other means.



"How would you like to try the Big Apple?"
"I'd rather have a Sweet Cap!"

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."



Mountain Warfare

By Major J. K. Lawson, The R.C.R.

YOU HAVE, no doubt, seen in the past few months a number of despatches in the press relating to fighting on the N.W. Frontier of India.

These despatches are generally confined to a short statement that such fighting has occurred, followed by a summary of casualties particularly as they effect British officers, but not always including Indian casualties which are generally the heavier owing to the greater number of Indian troops employed, and rarely giving details regarding enemy casualties, the cause of the outbreak or the particular tribes involved.

In the last week or two the Fakir of Ipi has raised the ante by one or two paras. but the following which appeared in the local press last November is typical of the general run:

"INDIAN TRIBES KILL 2 OFFICERS

New Delhi, India, Nov. 26.—Two British army officers and 15 native soldiers were killed today when they were ambushed by revolting tribesmen of Waziristan. Seventy-five persons were wounded in the sudden outbreak of border fighting in the Khaisora Valley.

The main interest in this para. is not that two officers were killed, but that troops were in the Khaisora Valley.

Official casualties showed 20 killed (2 B.O.) and 88 wounded. Estimated casualties to tribesmen were 47 killed and 117 wounded. (U.S.I. India Journal, January, 1937.)

Since then there have been other despatches from which it appears that the total casualties during the last few months exceed 50 killed—of whom 11 were British officers—and 130 wounded, not including tribesmen, whose casualties are difficult to estimate as they are generally removed by their friends. These figures are, moreover, probably incomplete.

If there had been a similar number of casualties in say, a revolt in Mexico, or had even a fraction of that number of miners been entombed in a Pennsylvania coalpit, we should probably have been supplied with columns of gruesome details, but Delhi is too used to frontier incidents to go into hysterics over them. Moreover, if lengthy details had been published there would have been no need for anyone to give an address on the subject. My purpose this evening is to attempt to fill in some of the details of such an incident as the one regarding which I have just read the press notice—in other words to help Mr. Grattan O'Leary describe to you, "What's Behind the News".

* * * * *

AS I explained to those who were here the last time I had the privilege of addressing the A.M.I. the N.W. Frontier problem is a political one and is the outcome of the economic situation, the strategic policy then in force—often referred to as the “halfway” policy—being one of building roads and maintaining garrisons of troops at strategic points within the tribal territory which lay between the administrative frontier of India and the Durand Line or Afghan frontier.

Since that time an important change has taken place in the frontier policy of the British and Indian governments, as will be seen from the following passage from a lecture given by Sir Philip Chetwode, late C.G.S. India, before the R.U.S.I., London, on 4th November, 1936:

Both governments have decided that it is our business to administer the King's Dominions right up to his frontiers with no intervening no-man's land, and that the extension of the road policy is the best means of doing this. (R.U.S.I. Journal).

At the lecture quoted, Lord Willingdon, late Viceroy of India, was in the chair and he fully endorsed Sir Philip Chetwode's statement. The “halfway” policy has, therefore, been replaced by a full fledged forward policy for the first time in Indian history.

As stated, the forward policy is to be implemented by an extension of the road construction and strategic garrisons. It is the duty of these garrisons to back up morally and physically the local corps of Scouts who are responsible for dealing with small irregularities committed by the tribesmen, of which there may be some hundreds in the course of a year.

Moral backing consists in part of “showing the flag” in areas suspected of disaffection, and it is often during the process of a march for this purpose that opposition by the tribes will lead to an incident of the nature of the one I referred to at the beginning of my address.

In addition to “showing the flag” there are a number of other duties devolving upon the troops of these garrisons; to some of which I shall refer later, and all of which may lead to a greater or lesser extent to fighting.

* * * * *

THE regimental soldier serving on the frontier is not so much concerned with economic and political questions, therefore, as with how to win battles in extraordinary country against an extraordinary enemy and when faced by extraordinary difficulties.

Before going further I should, perhaps, justify my repeated use of the word “extraordinary”.

1. **The Country.** The tribal territory consists of a jumbled mass of hills which, owing to the small rainfall and extremes of temperature, have weathered into jagged peaks, massifs and razor edges, separated by narrow valleys the sides of which are often precipitous. Its enormities must be seen to be believed.

When one remembers that many parts of the territory are still unmapped and that to the uninitiated one hill looks very much like another, one realizes one of the many difficulties inherent in mountain warfare. Nowadays this difficulty is reduced by the use of air photos. I say "reduced" because where ridge follows ridge ad infinitum, it is not possible to take obliques of them all. Moreover, to descend to levels at which useful obliques can be taken is a risky business in a country of horn marksmen and treacherous air-currents and is only justified for a special operation. Most of the air photos are, therefore, of the vertical type and these, as you know, require considerable interpretation in order to envisage the contour of the ground.

In such country the only routes by which a formed body of troops can move are the water courses, but both nature and the tribesmen combine to make progress along these difficult. The tribesman, who, being bred in the country, is able to move over the hills with the same ease that you or I would move up Eighth Avenue, can find suitable positions for ambushes, for defence, for short rushes of knifemen, his favourite tactics, every few yards.

Indeed, the fact that a dozen features of tactical importance may be met with in one mile, as opposed to one feature in a dozen miles, is one of the outstanding characteristics of this type of warfare.

Again, the nala beds are as a rule so lavishly sprinkled with boulders that wheeled transport is, except where roads have been constructed, as a rule out of the question. Resort must be had to pack and since the length of a column must be kept down to that which will allow of its tail closing up on its head every night, the number of troops which can be moved, with their supplies, in any one column is strictly limited.

* * * * *

THERE IS another characteristic of these nalas which makes progress along them dangerous. Though normally drinkable water supply in them is so precarious as frequently to limit a day's march to the distance between two adjacent sources, they are subject to violent spates as a result of cloudbursts in the hills, and a column or a camp caught by a spate may be completely destroyed.

Camps are, therefore, built on raghzas, or small flat areas, presumably old flood plains, above the present nala beds, where such are available. Getting up to and down from these may be difficult and require considerable work on the part of the troops in the improvement of approaches and this may use up valuable time. Those of you who have read the history of the Tirah campaign of 1896 will recollect an unfortunate incident due to this cause.

Lateral communication between more or less parallel valleys is generally conspicuous only by its absence. While, therefore, touch between different columns may be kept by wireless there is little or no possibility of one column going to the assistance of another. Each must fight its own battles.

As if the terrain did not place sufficient difficulties in the way of military operations, the climate adds to them. The average altitude of the tribal territory is over 10,000 feet and, in addition to the seasonal change of temperature, there is a very extensive daily change. During the daytime temperatures of over 100 degrees are common at certain times of the year while at the same time night frosts are not infrequent. Troops lightly enough clad to move quickly on the hill-sides therefore often suffer extreme discomfort after dark. To carry large quantities of warm clothing and blankets would add to the length of the pack columns and this, obviously, must be avoided by every means possible.

Troops moving up the nala beds are frequently called upon to cross icy mountain streams, and instances have been known of their ending a day's march with their puttees caked with ice and no prospect of a change to dry ones.

* * * * *

A PART altogether from the attentions of the enemy, therefore, mountain warfare is an uncomfortable job at best.

2. **The Tribesmen.** On the N.W. Frontier there are numerous tribes, each of which has its own peculiarities, but for our purpose tonight we will consider only those characteristics common to them all.

Being a child of the country, brought up in an atmosphere of blood feuds which allow only the quick and strong to survive, and being accustomed from childhood to exist on the very scantiest allowance of food, the tribesman

- (a) Is an excellent shot. He shoots to kill at 1,000 yards, and is an expert at sniping, paying particular attention to British Officers, which accounts for the high proportion of these in the casualty lists
- (b) Requires no supply transport. A handful of parched grain will suffice him for a meal and he does not require three meals a day. Each man can, therefore, carry on him five to six days' rations without impeding his ability to travel across country for a distance of 40 miles in 24 hours.

Added to this they have a wonderful eye for ground, a result of their being bred in the hills, and two hills which to the plainsman look identical are as different to the tribesman as chalk is from cheese. All of which means that any error in the tactical use of ground, or for that matter in any other tactical essential, is so invariably met by swift punishment that the tribesmen are frequently referred to as the best umpires in the world.

* * * * *

A GAIN, one of the outstanding characteristics of mountain warfare as fought on the N.W.F. is that one is fighting against an enemy who, while he will not waste his life, does not consider

it wasted provided he can first exact adequate payment; not necessarily material payment since he belongs to a faith which tells him that one sure way of reaching heaven is to die in the act of killing an infidel, and his priests are not backward in urging upon him the necessity for driving the infidel from his country; and an enemy who, ably aided and abetted by his womenfolk ensures that neither prisoner, wounded nor dead enemies shall remain complete enough to enable them to partake in the life hereafter of the joys of the Mohamedan heaven. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that all wounded are brought in, even should their bringing lead to a major tactical operation.

Failing this, every frontier soldier is impressed with Kipling's sound advice to the wounded:

When the women come out to cut up what remains,
Just roll to your rifle and blow out your brains,
And go to your God like a soldier.

* * * * *

When one considers this aspect of the tribesman's makeup, one is inclined to think that the press report which I have quoted spoke perhaps more of the truth than its author realized when he referred to the "revolting tribesman".

* * * * *

THE TRIBES nowadays are well armed with modern rifles. Light automatics, though they have on occasion been captured by the tribesmen, are not much in favour as requiring too much ammunition—which is not too plentiful. In this respect an interesting sidelight is thrown on the mentality of the tribesman by the account of a couple of Mahsuds who, during the 1919-20 fighting, brought a captured Lewis gun into the British camp, explained that it was too expensive in ammunition for them and wished to trade it for a couple of rifles.

The tribesman is proud—as witness the Mahsud message when faced with troops little experienced in hill fighting, sent to General Climo: "Please send soldiers to fight us. These down-country Kitmagars are not worthy of fighting Mahsuds". And treacherous—as witness the fate of the tender-hearted soldier who stoops to give a wounded tribesman a drink and finds a knife buried in his insides.

Kipling's lines about Fuzzy Wuzzy might equally well have been written about the Pathan:

He's all hot sand and ginger when alive
and he's generally a shammin' when he's dead.

The tribal village is a collection of mud-walled enclosures, each containing the family houses and generally a watch-tower from which to keep watch on the meagre crops and the plentiful blood enemies.

His cultivation is confined to small patches in the river beds or on the hillsides, in the latter case soil being transported labouriously by donkey to the area within the retaining walls.

Irrigation ditches are often constructed for miles to water these patches, and trees are a rarity. Mainly, however, he is a goatherder.

* * * * *

THESE are matters of which a punitive column takes advantage. By knocking down retaining walls, opening irrigation ditches and burning rooftrees, the tribesman can be given sufficient labour in rebuilding to ensure that he has time to think over the sin for which he is being punished. Shade trees are not, however, cut down. They take too long to grow and their destruction would leave too lasting a bitterness where one wishes eventually to establish good relations.

In winter he lives in caves.

The tribesman's method of fighting, in addition to the sniping already referred to, is to bar the passage of a force by occupying the most inaccessible hilltops from which he can inflict casualties at long range and yet have ample time for withdrawal if seriously attacked.

He will attack only when he is sure of some definite tactical advantage such as against a badly placed piquet, belated rear guard or troops temporarily thrown off their guard—a situation which should never be allowed to occur.

He is particularly susceptible to a threat to his flanks which is, however, a difficult manoeuvre in the hills, and will rarely stand and fight at close quarters.

His attacks are generally by means of knife rushes carried out under covering fire—the advantage and technique of which he has learnt from tribesmen at one time serving in the Indian army. These attacks are admirable examples of “fire and movement” which I.T. II tells us are the bedrock of infantry tactics. His masterpiece is the ambush conceived on this plan.

On the other side of the ledger, though his women and children sometimes replenish his rations, it is more normal for him to return home for this purpose and whole lashkars will, on occasion, disperse in a night with this end in view; a not unmixed blessing, since one may find, after making all the necessary preparations for an attack, that there is nothing left to attack and one has lost an opportunity of talking to him in the only language he understands, i.e. that of casualties; also he does not like occupying exposed positions during cold nights—a fact which has on more than one occasion enabled successful night advances to be carried out by our troops.

* * * * *

HAVING considered at some length the enemy, one should, I think, say a few words regarding our own troops.

There are, as you know, many different races in the Indian Army. It would be impossible to do justice to those in the short time at my disposal. They all do their tour of duty on the Frontier and distinction would be invidious.

Now as to tactics.

F.S.R. II 93.1 lays down that the principles upon which it is based "are of general value, but the methods of their application to fighting in certain types of undeveloped countries will need modification to meet the special problems created by the topography and climate of the country and the characteristics and tactics of the inhabitants."

Let us see then in what respects normal methods require modification for mountain warfare.

I have already pointed out that the movement of formed bodies of troops is confined to the valleys which are, therefore, of primary strategic importance. The valleys are, however, commanded by the flanking hills, every one of which may be of tactical importance.

The difficulty of, and time required for, movement in the hills not only make flanking movements difficult, as already mentioned, but prevent attack being made on a wide front while at the same time the length of a column even for a small operation makes protection particularly difficult for the tribesman, moving with ease over such ground is afforded by it innumerable covered approaches to flanks and rear.

Flank protection obviously cannot be provided in such circumstances by a flank guard moving parallel to the main body, neither is it possible to select one central position the occupation of which will

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

SAVINGS
DEPARTMENT
at all
BRANCHES

All the best in HARDWARE and its allied lines

A STORE SERVICE
unequalled for reliability,
which in 68 years has
become the largest and
best in Western Canada.

ASHDOWNS

110 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary

ensure the protection of a flank during a day's march. Resort must, therefore, be had to occupying a number of positions on each flank and since troops used for the occupation of one cannot be moved over the hills to a succession of others, a fresh body must be detailed for the occupation of each.

This is the operation known as piqueting.

On the more important routes, especially those required for maintenance of the large cantonments of regular troops, permanent piquets are put up on the features of major tactical importance. These permanent piquets which are the equivalent of the forward defended localities of more normal operations, though strung out back to back with little depth behind them, are miniature forts, strengthened by every possible means of defensive work, and garrisoned permanently. All that is then necessary, when it is desired to ensure the safe passage of a convoy, is to send out troops from the garrison to occupy the minor features, a process known as "road opening". On the less important routes these duties are undertaken by the irregular corps of scouts and by Khassadars or local tribesmen hired for the purpose.

Permanent piquets may be as much as a thousand yards apart, but this, of course, depends on the ground. The establishment of each piquet may entail a major operation, especially as the tribesman is apt to resent permanent occupation of his territory, and will often depart from his normal tactics in an endeavour to prevent it and put on what is, for him, a big attack.

* * * * *

THE DUTIES which a regimental officer stationed in one of the cantonments within the tribal territory may be called upon to perform can therefore be placed under three general headings.

- (a) Garrisoning of a permanent piquet or perimeter defences
- (b) Road opening.
- (c) Mobile column operations, which may include punitive expeditions, reinforcing road opening troops which are in difficulties, showing the flag, to which I referred to earlier this evening, and protection of road construction and repair.

There are certain applications of the principles laid down in F.S.R. which govern all three types of operation. There is not time for me to go into them with regard to each type separately. I will, therefore, deal with the more important in connection with the particular operation in which it is specially emphasized.

Permanent piquets and cantonment defences need little comment—both are organized for all round defence and are held regardless of what may happen to the neighbouring posts conforming in this to the normal principle of defensive action. Garrisons of permanent piquets are, however, kept to a minimum in order to economize troops for other duties and considerable responsibility is, therefore, thrown onto junior commanders, a feature commoner perhaps in frontier warfare than in other types.

While road opening is an operation for security, its main characteristic is the necessity for surprise, i.e. preventing the enemy from guessing, not what you are going to do—he knows that—but how you are going to do it. The temptation is, of course, when you are advancing day after day over the same ground without seeing the enemy, and when you have a certain amount of protection provided by the permanent piquets, to carry out such a task in a more or less perfunctory manner and to go the easiest way about the task each day. This is, of course, the negation of surprise and is punished by the tribesman as such. Road opening troops may establish a piquet in the same way on two consecutive days, if they are lucky. They will not do it a third time. Though no enemy may be seen one must remember that from the moment one enters tribal territory one is watched and every movement is noted. Troops are weighed up and the chances of a successful ambush are balanced against the possible consequences. The fact that no enemy is encountered does not mean that he is not there, but that the means taken to carry out the task have been adequate.

Every movement must be made as if it were known that the tribesman was in the position which is to be occupied. Troops providing covering fire must get into position and actually take aim at the place where the enemy is most likely to appear, safety catches must be off and finger on the trigger. The Pathan knife rush is the quickest thing imaginable; there is not time for getting ready to shoot after it has started.

A. E. YEATMAN

Military Tailor

— to —

R.C.M.P. C.A.S.C. 13 DIV. SIGNALS
CALGARY REGT. CALGARY HIGHLANDERS
15 C.L.H. and C.A.M.C.

*From Sarcee Days to Date the Outstanding
Military Tailor of the West*

**11 Mackie Block
Eighth Avenue West - Calgary**

The establishment of each piquet must be carried out as a regular attack, and it must be carried out differently over a period of days, with different numbers and types of troops; for example, troops may advance down one side of the valley one day, down the other side the next, down the centre the next and may approach the piquet position from different directions on each occasion.

Variation in the line of withdrawal—the favorite time for attack by the tribesman—is, if possible, even more important. The principle of fire and movement must be remembered at all stages, approximately 75% of the troops being in a position to apply fire at every stage of the operation, while the other 25% move.

Troops can only be considered safe, even when under protection of permanent piquets, when they are moving tactically, ready at any moment to apply fire and carrying out the operation in a way which has some novel feature to the tribesman.

* * * * *

WHETHER the mobile column moves out to destroy a village as punishment for some tribal raid, to protect road construction or merely on a march to show the flag, the tactical principle which requires the most specialised application is that of security, i.e. protection.

From the moment they leave the protected area around camp advanced guards and rear guards move deployed, always remembering that only a small proportion are moving at any one time, the remainder being in position to apply covering fire, movement is by the process known as leapfrogging, the number of lines varying but rarely being less than three in the rear guard where attack is most likely.

Flank protection is established by means of piquets the troops for which must be well forward and so move between the advanced guard and the main body.

The officer in charge of piqueting has a difficult task. He must select his piquet positions well in advance as it is only at a distance that he can properly appreciate the lie of the ground and ensure that he is not misled by underfeatures and false crests.

Piqueting troops move up the spurs from which they can assist one another by cross fire, never by the re-entrants where they would be at the mercy of tribesmen on the spurs. The distances to be climbed may be several thousand feet above the valley. Piqueting is, therefore, a strenuous job and requires troops to be in good physical condition. Supports to each group of piquets must be left on underfeatures.

If the column is returning the same day by the same route, piquets may be left out until the return, provided there are sufficient troops to supply them and at the same time carry out the allotted task. Otherwise they must be withdrawn as the column proceeds. The withdrawal is frequently the sign for the enemy to attack and

is often more difficult than establishing the piquet. For this task the rear guard commander is responsible. A red flag is carried by the rear guard to indicate the point onto which the piquet is to withdraw, and the retirement to it is carried out in proper tactical formation, whether or not enemy are known to be near.

To ensure that no piquet is overlooked a system of **piqueting slips** is used. These consist of three parts, one of which is given to the piquet commander, a sentry left in the valley has another, the third remains in the piqueting book. As the rear guard comes along the sentry gives up his slip, the rear guard commander notes the number and sees that it is consecutive to the one he last received, thus making sure he has not passed a piquet; and then signals permission to withdraw, the moment for doing so being left to the piquet commander.

Should a piquet be seriously attacked during the withdrawal, it may have to be helped down by the rear guard's covering fire, or even by the main body. Since casualties must be brought in, and this entails carrying by hand those unable to move down themselves—a process which requires two men to carry and one to bring along rifle and equipment—it will be seen that a few casualties will soon put a platoon out of action. Hence withdrawal may be a slow process and unless touch is maintained throughout the column the rear guard may find itself unable to reach the main bivouac for the night. The difficulties of such a situation are obvious and frontier history abounds with incidents, both gallant and disastrous, which are the outcome of them.

The column therefore proceeds, encircled by protective detachments which are constantly being put out from the head and drawn in by the tail.

When one remembers that days may pass in such an operation without the enemy ever being seen, it is surprising that with a constant call for hard physical effort to be sustained with a minimum of comfort and a supply column reduced to bare necessities in order to preserve mobility, there are so few occasions of neglect of the small precautions which require a little extra exertion, but which make the difference between life and death on the Frontier. The tribesman never tires of watching, never acts rashly and never misses an opportunity. The wonder really is that he does not win more tricks.

* * * * *

AS WITH other types of warfare different circumstances call for different methods. Those I have described are, however, of more or less general application. I do not, however, wish to imply that there are not many variations of them, but time forbids my going into these. What I have said, however, will, I hope, show you that while the principles of warfare remain the same in mountain fighting, the methods used are highly specialized, requires energy, skill and a remarkable standard of physical fitness and that there is a great deal more involved than a brief record of casualties contained in a cryptic despatch from Delhi.

Canada's Existing Permanent and Reserve Naval Forces: Their Organization and Training

By Commander E.R. Mainguy, R.C.N., Director of Naval Reserves

WHEN I got the invitation to talk to this Institute, naturally I was appalled at the idea—perhaps some of you know the feeling yourselves. When I thought it over, my first idea was to see how I could get out of it. Then it struck me that there are not many Naval people come through, and it is really part of my job to do what I can to tell you what the Navy is, and how it got that way. So, as I say, I am talking tonight, feeling it is a duty

I thought I would start off by giving you a brief resume of how the Canadian Navy started. Prior to 1910, the naval defence of Canada was carried out entirely by the Royal Navy. They had two dock-yards—one at Esquimalt and one at Halifax, which they kept up. They did not have barracks there, but ships were sent out and stationed on the Pacific and North Atlantic at Esquimalt and Halifax. In 1910, the people of Canada decided that they should do something about their own defence, and that is the start of Canadian naval history. I hope to be able to show you how it has gone up and down since then.

I have actually been in the Navy 22 years so far, and, during nearly all that time, we have been laughed at. Everywhere we go somebody asks: "Who are you—what are you in?" Calgary actually started some of the trouble by The Calgary Eye-Opener, which you may remember during the war, and at other times used to produce cartoons of the Navy.

I think now, for the first time, we can come back at these people who have laughed at us. It is amazing to me (which is one of the reasons why I decided to speak to you tonight) how many people there are in Canada today, who still think that the Canadian Navy consists of the "Niobe", "Algerine", and all the other old-timers. I say to you, and anybody else, if they go to Esquimalt or Halifax they should go over the Naval Barracks there, because there are very few people who have any idea of the amount of equipment and training that is done, and it always strikes me as being remarkable how enthusiastic the Royal Canadian Naval officers and men remained in the face of ridicule and with comparatively no help at all.

October 7, 1937.

* * * * *

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

GOING back to 1910. In that year, Canada decided, as I said before, to start a Navy, and bought the "Niobe" and the "Rainbow". The "Niobe" was a cruiser sent to Halifax as a training ship for the Canadian Navy. The "Rainbow" was also a cruiser, and she was based at Esquimalt—also for training the western men. In that year, Canada took over the control of the two dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt from the Royal Navy, and various other property on the coast, which was Admiralty property, used for rifle ranges, etc. Canada took them over on the understanding that they would keep them up-to-date, and, at any time the Royal Navy wanted to come and use them, they were only too welcome.

In January, 1911, the Royal Canadian Naval College was started in Halifax—in the dockyard—and the first Canadian Naval cadets joined. So things went on, and there appeared to be quite a good start,—two cruisers, an officers' training establishment, and quite a number of recruits.

In 1913, the House of Commons voted the sum of thirty-five million dollars be given to Great Britain as part expenses of three cruisers, as Canada's contribution towards naval defence. That contribution was never given, because it was turned down by the Senate.

In 1914—the next more or less important date—just after war had broken out, the West Coast Canadians began to get worried about the German cruisers which were in the Pacific, and they bought two submarines from the United States, and collected crews for these submarines throughout Canada — ex-Royal Navy submarine men, and others, and manned the two submarines. Of course, it is common knowledge that they had no torpedoes which would fit the tubes in the submarines. A great number of the members of the crews had never actually dived in a submarine. However, they went out and they practiced, and some people say they kept the cruisers out. I should say, if I were the captain of a cruiser and knew there were two submarines about, I could never imagine for an instant that a nation would be so stupid as not to have torpedoes for them.

* * * * *

THEY started recruiting in 1914 for the Navy, and in 1917, you remember there were German submarines on the East Coast, so, in that year, they started to build anti-submarine patrol vessels. They laid down twenty-two patrol vessels, these to be built in Canada, something over fifty mine-sweepers, and nearly sixty trawlers—drifters. Also, there were orders given out for 550 coastal motor boats, all of which were built in Canada. So there was a great boom in 1917.

In early 1918, Canada decided to start a naval air service, and that was started up in Halifax. In August, 1918, it got going, and I think they had two flying boats, and the Americans actually came

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

over and did most of the manning of them. However, Canada recruited nearly 600 cadets for the naval air service, but, just as they were getting started, the end of the war came, and it all packed up.

In 1916, going back again, the "Niobe" was paid off, and tied up in the yard at Halifax, to be used as a depot ship. In 1917, the "Rainboy" was also paid off, and that was the sum total of the naval defence then, until the end of the war.

The Canadian Navy was concentrated on the East coast, and consisted mostly of patrol vessels and mine-sweeping trawlers, etc., which were based up and down the Coast, mainly in Sydney, Cape Breton, and also at Halifax.

In 1919, Admiral Jellicoe came out, and he was asked to formulate some sort of a policy of Empire defence. In 1920, Canada decided she would have a new navy, scrapped everything she had, and started off anew. The Naval College was kept on, and Great Britain very kindly gave us one cruiser, the "Aurora", two destroyers, the "Patriot" and the "Patrician", and two submarines. We had a fresh start—the first real start since 1910, and everything seemed to be going very nicely. In 1922, a wave of disarmament came across the world, and also hit Canada, so Canada paid off the "Aurora", and the two submarines, and also closed the Canadian Naval College. The net result was that we had the two destroyers—the "Patriot" and the "Patrician"—left. In order to keep peace between the two coasts, they put one destroyer on the East and one on the West coast, and so you can imagine how it was—one ship on each coast, all by herself, with no competition and so on. That is why I say I think it is remarkable that any enthusiasm remained.

* * * * *

IN 1923, the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve was started throughout Canada. There was a Lieutenant of the R.C.N. who started off, and he toured Canada with the object of forming the Volunteer Reserve, and he established fifteen divisions—they were known as companies then—from Halifax to Prince Rupert. One was started in Calgary in 1923—that is fourteen years ago—and I dare say you would find in Calgary a great number of people who have never heard of it, and another great number, although they may have heard of it, very often confuse it with the Sea Cadets. I have nothing at all against the Sea Cadets. They are a very fine organization, but they are different from the R.C.N.V.R., and you can see the point of view of the Naval Reserve. Sea Cadets must be under eighteen years of age. They come under the Navy League of Canada, with its headquarters in Toronto. As they come under the Cadet Services, which are run by the Militia, whose headquarters are in the different Military districts, they have nothing whatever to do with the Department of Naval Service.

In 1927, going on with the history of the Royal Canadian Navy, the "Patriot" and the "Patrician" were getting worn out, so we borrowed from the Admiralty two more destroyers—the "Toreador" and

the "Torbay", which names were changed to "Champlain" and "Vancouver". The "Patriot" and the "Patrician" were then paid off. Still we had only two destroyers, one on each coast. That was in 1927, but they actually left England for Canada in March, 1928.

Then in 1930, Canada for the first time, bought and more or less designed two new destroyers of the latest type. They were what is called the Modified A Class destroyers of the Royal Navy, and they were specially adapted for Canadian weather conditions. In other words, they had steam heat, and so on. They were completed in 1931 and came out to Canada—one to each coast. They were named "Saguenay" and the "Skeena". I mention that they were A Class destroyers, which were then very close to the latest thing in the Royal Navy. In the Royal Navy, I think, they have now got to the J or K Class destroyers, so times change fairly quickly.

* * * * *

LAST YEAR, the "Fraser", and the "St. Laurent" were taken over from the Admiralty—bought and paid for—and came out early this year and the "Vancouver" and the "Champlain" were paid off. We still have only two destroyers on each coast, but, to show the increase roughly, although the same number of ships, the complement of the "Vancouver" and "Champlain" was 86 men, and the complement of the new destroyers is 145 men. The two new ones are C Class destroyers, so we now have on each coast two destroyers, the oldest of which was completed in 1931. Also, this year, orders have been placed in Canada for four of what are known as trawler minesweepers. They are slightly bigger than the trawlers built during the war, and will have a crew of roughly thirty, and will carry one four-inch gun. The sole gun on the old trawlers was a twelve-pounder. They will probably not be completed until about this time next year. Two are being built on the west coast, and two on the east coast. That is at Victoria, Vancouver, Collingwood, and Quebec. Also this year, the complement of the R.C.N. is being increased by roughly 300 men, which is about one-quarter of what the total was before.

Now, to those who may be interested, I would like to run through the organization of the Royal Canadian Navy, and the Naval Reserves, from headquarters in Ottawa. In Ottawa, there is a nebulous sort of something, which most people in the Navy who have not been there, vaguely call the Department of National Defence. Getting familiar, they call it the Department, and when they are talking among themselves, they refer to "those sods in Ottawa". (Laughter). That is about all they know about it, as far as it affects the Navy. As you all know, there is a Minister of National Defence, who is a politician. His is a political appointment, changing with the Government. Under him is the deputy minister, who has a permanent job, and directly underneath those two come the heads of the three services—Chief of Naval Staff, Chief of General Staff, and Senior Air Officer. That is where we branch off, and from there down we have actually nothing in common with the other two services, apart from the Defence Council, which has representatives from all three, and

prepares general policies, etc., submitting them to the Deputy Minister for approval. The Chief of the Naval Staff is Commodore Nelles, and I might digress here by trying to explain what a Commodore is. He is very often referred to as Commander. For some unknown reason, newspaper people figure that a Captain is a low rank in the Navy, and that Commander sounds more imposing. So, if they get a chance, they will call any naval officer a Commander, which is the next junior rank to a Captain.

Now a Commodore is a Captain doing a special job. For instance, on the American and West Indies station, there are two divisions of three cruisers based at Bermuda, for the Northern half, and two cruisers in the South American division, and the latter two cruisers are commanded by a Commodore. He is a Captain, given that special rank for the job he is doing. If he ever meets a ship, commanded by a Captain who is senior to him in the Navy, he takes orders from that Captain, although he is a Commodore. There is actually no such permanent rank as "Commodore". The Chief of Naval Staff, if he is not promoted to Rear-Admiral when he leaves Ottawa, will automatically revert and be a Captain. Under him, the other naval officers in Ottawa are a Commander, who is the staff officer; a Paymaster-Commander, who is the Naval Secretary; an Engineer Commander, director of Naval Engineering; a Commander, loaned from the Royal Navy, who is the Director of Naval Intelligence, (and, incidentally, is the only senior officer serving with the Royal Canadian Navy who is not a Canadian); and a Commander who is the Director of Naval Reserves—that is me. Each of those Commanders has an assistant—a Lieutenant-Commander—and that completes the total list of naval officers, serving at headquarters.

* * * * *

THE DESTROYERS are each commanded by a Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, or Commander, except for the senior one, which is commanded by a Commander or a Captain. At present the senior officer of destroyers is on the west coast, and is a Captain, who is known as a Captain (D). The destroyers are separate from the barracks and the dockyards, and get their orders direct from headquarters through Captain (D).

The establishments at Halifax and Esquimalt are commanded by Commanders. The dockyard and the naval barracks are two separate commands. The senior of the two Commanders is in command of the dockyard, and the other shore establishments actually come under him, although he does not interfere any more than he has to.

All training of seamen is done at the naval barracks at Esquimalt and Halifax. The young officers, now that there is no Naval College, start off between the ages of 17 and 18½. They pass a preliminary examination, and then go straight over to the Royal Navy, and join the training ship, and we do not see them again for four years, by which time they have reached the rank of sub-lieutenant. They do a

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

year in the training cruiser and a further year at sea in ships of the Fleet. Then they are promoted to acting sub-lieutenant, and do a year's course on shore in England, passing all other examinations for Lieutenant. So by the time they get back to Canada they are qualified for advancement to Lieutenant. Usually they have to put in two years as sub-lieutenant.

* * * * *

THE NAVAL RESERVES are divided into four sections. First, there is a naval reserve, consisting of men who have served in the Canadian Navy, and retired. They are called the Royal Canadian Fleet Reserve.

The next branch is the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, consisting of officers and men, who make their living at sea (in the merchant service; fishing craft; or any other type, as long as they earn their living by going to sea). The total authorized complement of the R.C.N.R. is seventy officers and 430 ratings.

Next come the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. To join that force, an officer or man need not have had any previous experience whatever. They are established in what are now known as "divisions", across Canada. There are sixteen divisions running from Halifax to Prince Rupert. The men join up for three years at a time and may re-enrol. One of the obligations to which they agree on joining is that they will attend drills at local headquarters thirty times a year. Drills are usually held once a week. Also, they must go to either Esquimalt or Halifax for at least two weeks' training every year. In addition to that, they may, if they volunteer, and there is room, perform extra service at the coast, or afloat in ships. They may do as much as three or four months' training in a year, if they can get away from their civilian employment.

The last type of reserve, which is just being started, is what is called the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (Special Reserve). This consists of amateur yachtsmen. If there ever was any trouble, they would like to join the navy. The only thing they have to do is to send in their names, saying that they would like to join this reserve. They get no pay or allowance, and the only privilege they have is being allowed to pay for their own medical examination. In other words, it costs them \$2. to join!

That is a complete list of the naval reserves. The Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve now has an authorized complement of 87 officers and 1090 ratings, spread over the sixteen divisions. There has been an increase this year of seventeen officers, and roughly 150 men, and, of course, we hope it will increase again next year—but who knows?

The Northwest Frontier

By Lieut. H. A. Prince, 6th Gurkha Rifles

THE TITLE of my lecture this evening was given as "The North West Frontier".

I have spent, before coming to Canada last year, the last two years in that district in a place called Razmak. I have no first hand knowledge of the rest of the Frontier other than Razmak, so I intend to give you an impression of that place, the local inhabitants, and the problems which confront the British in keeping control of the Frontier.

The area known as The Frontier is the westerly border of the North West Frontier Province, where that Province marches with Afghanistan. It consists of a strip of mountainous country roughly 600 miles in length by 60 miles in width running north-east and south-west. The country is barren, rocky and inhospitable. The mountains run up to 12,000 feet, and are strewn with boulders and shale, and covered in a small prickly green shrub known as "holly-oak". There is very little water, very little earth and only the most hardy of vegetation can survive, which it does but sparsely.

The inhabitants of the country are known as the finest individual fighters in the world; and it is computed that they could, if they combined, put 500,000 fighting men armed with modern weapons into the field against us.

There was long a controversy on the best manner in which this turbulent sector could be controlled. When the problem first arose various policies were put forward. The first was known as the "close-border" policy and advocated leaving the Frontier alone, and excluding the raiders from India by holding a strong line of fortified posts along its border. The second, called the "forward policy", desired to disarm the tribes, and to hold the territory up to the Durand Line—the boundary between India and Afghanistan. There are many pros and cons into which there is not time to go.

Finally, with true British statesmanship, a compromise was reached, whereby half the country is controlled, and administered by the civil authorities; and the outer half is partially controlled by large military garrisons situated in it, but where there is no law.

With the administered territory this lecture does not deal; we will therefore consider the "Tribal Territory".

* * * * *

Sarcee Camp, July 29, 1937.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

IN THIS area the system of control is, roughly speaking, as follows: Dotted throughout the area are large military garrisons connected by good roads with a railhead brought up as close behind them as the country will permit. In addition to these there are numerous smaller posts held by irregulars, known as Scouts; and finally hundreds of lesser posts held by tribal levies, known as Khassadars. These latter are paid \$8 a month to keep the peace. They equip themselves with their own arms and ammunition in order to prevent desertions causing a steady flow of arms into the country. They wear no uniform and on occasion it is difficult to tell whether one is being fired upon by the supposedly friendly Khassadars, or by the local "well-disposed" inhabitants.

The largest of these regular garrisons is at Razmak. Razmak is situated in the centre of the Razmak plateau; a plain some 12 miles long by three to four miles wide, and 1,500 feet at the north end sloping to 6,000 feet at the south. It is surrounded on all sides by a barrier of mountains, ascending sheer from the plain, access thereto being only possible from the north or south.

Razmak itself is merely a huge barracks, housing some 10,000 men. It is surrounded by a stone wall four feet high, outside which there are two double-apron fences of barbed wire. Outside that again, at distances varying from 300 to 1,000 yards there is an outer circle of stone permanent piquets. These are occupied night and day by a garrison of two sections. In addition to these, the wall, or perimeter, mentioned before, is studded at intervals of about 100 yards with perimeter posts. These are held by about one section. The number which are held depends entirely on circumstances and the state of the country at the time. Normally at least one in three is held at night, and the post at each gate by day. Both permanent piquets and perimeter posts are connected to a central exchange by telephone. Finally the perimeter is floodlit.

* * * * *

THE DIMENSIONS of the 'camp' are approximately 800 x 1,200 yards; and in that small area the following garrison is housed housed:—

- One mountain brigade, R.A.
- One medium section, R.A.
- One field company Sappers and Miners.
- One British Inf. Bn.
- Five Indian Inf. Bns.
- One armoured car (or light tank) Coy. R.T.C.
- Four Animal Transport Coys. R.I.A.S.C.

In consequence there is considerable congestion and not very much free space.

The perimeter is divided into six sectors, one battalion being responsible for each, the remaining garrison being in the centre.

The amenities are fairly good. There are two small swimming baths though the water question prohibits the water being changed more frequently than once a week, or at certain times of the year once a fortnight. It assumes then the consistency of rich pea soup. There is a good cinema, a limited number of squash and tennis courts, the latter being outside the wire. A golf course (outside) and a fair number of grit football and hockey grounds outside the perimeter.

There are strict orders about leaving the camp. Normally it is unsafe to go more than two miles out; though conditions vary from time to time. If one desires to go farther afield application must be made for a Khassadar escort who are even taken when a battalion goes out for training on the Danegeld principle. The value of the Khassadars lies in the fact that the locals already have so many feuds on their hands that they are unwilling to incur the possibility of another should a stray shot aimed at someone in the battalion by chance strike the Khassadar instead.

* * * * *

TO TURN to the inhabitants again. Years of fighting on account of the perpetual feuds has led to every man carrying a rifle as soon as he is strong enough to do so. Their use of ground, speed on a hill and application of the principle of fire and movement are really phenomenal. Their patience is, moreover, a byword, and they will watch a battalion for weeks and months waiting for the one mistake that will give them their opportunity.

The hardness of the country is really the cause of their lawlessness. The earth will not provide the necessities of life, and what they have not got they must obtain. They have little money and the only course open to them is to rob their neighbour, or combine with him to raid down into the rich plains of India so tantalizingly close.

By means of road building and tribal grants of money the cause of the unrest is gradually being removed, but the spirit will remain for generations. The roads are having an excellent effect. Already Pax Britannica rules on the road and it is considered most unsporting to shoot anyone while they are actually on the road itself; indeed in certain parts trenches are dug from the houses to the road to enable the occupants to get there in safety.

Roads are also making their influence felt by the means of rapid communication which they give. It is now possible for the Pathan to get on a bus and go down into one of the big towns of India for the week-end; there to realize that law and order and civilization when viewed at short range have certain advantages.

The excellent civilizing effect which this has is best illustrated by an actual occurrence. Some years ago a party of four Pathans went down to Peshawar to "see the sights". While wandering around the city they came to a cinema, and, curiosity getting the better of timidity, they went in. The film showing was an American one of a train hold-up. Having seen it through once one of them suddenly got

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

an idea, and, as it was a continuous performance they sat and saw it through four times. Having perfected the details they then went out and held up northern India's largest express—the Frontier Mail.

After that no one can say that the British are not doing their best to improve the lot of the poor native!

* * * * *

ANOTHER STORY to illustrate their point of view. Every house on the frontier has a stone tower, to the top of which, when necessity arises, the occupants retire, firmly closing the door behind them, there to endure a siege lasting possibly many months. Up the Khyber in, two such houses about 600 yards apart, dwelt two old gentlemen who had had a feud for many generations. One owned an old muzzle-loading cannon which fired an enormous iron ball for a distance of some 600 yards. Whenever this gentleman had a liver he would repair to the top of his tower, and, pointing the cumbersome weapon in the direction of his friend the enemy, he would light a match and send 40 pounds of iron hurtling away. Unfortunately the weapon was fired at extreme range, and was not very accurate anyway, so when he had expended his ammunition he would send across a flag of truce and buy the cannon balls back at a rupee apiece.

The routine while stationed in Razmak differs only from that followed in any other station by the matter of columns. When not out on columns the normal P.T., musketry, drill, J.D., parades and so on are carried out. In addition to these each battalion goes out of the camp on a scheme one day a week. The great advantage of such training up there is always the possibility that if everything is not done exactly right the scheme may, with no warning whatsoever, develop into the real thing.

The columns are marches carried out by a complete brigade of infantry supported by a mountain brigade (R.A.) once a month. These may last from three days to ten days. Their object is partly to train the troops and keep them fit and partly to show the flag or act as a deterrent to any part of the country which may show signs of becoming unruly. The scale of baggage, owing to limited transport is extremely scanty; a man being allowed 5 lbs. of baggage (1 blanket) in summer, and 10 lbs. in winter. Ten pounds of baggage combined with two feet of snow has to be experienced to be appreciated. For all that it requires 2,500 mules to maintain 2,250 men for three days, all guns and ammunition being, of course, packed.

To sum up it is an excellent school for training for war, since at any moment war may spring into being. Consequently, everyone must be, day and night, on the "qui vive".

Campaigning with the King's African Rifles

By Lieut. A. J. Cawthorne

I HOPE you realize that this is just the experiences of a subaltern, as I did not get to command a company until after the Armistice, so I hope you will look upon the remarks from a subaltern's point of view.

The King's African Rifles is a force originally raised for internal use only—that is putting down any tribal disputes in the interior of Africa. They were never raised, nor are they fitted for anything like the Great War. They have never been used outside Africa since their formation.

Now, I find, by looking up what few records I was able to get hold of relating to this force, that they were raised in a kind of haphazard manner. Traders going into that country in about 1900-1901, or just before that were in the habit of arming a few of the natives, and taking them with them for their own protection, and it was from this sort of people that the King's African Rifles were originally raised.

In about 1900, Sir Harry Johnson commanded the first armed force in Central Africa that was recognized by the British Government, and that was the force of 200 Sikhs which were taken from India to Zomba—my own battalion's headquarters. These 200 Sikhs were originally taken there with the idea of curbing the slave traders that were very active then in the district. I am going over this to give you some idea of the country and the people, until I come to the time when I joined them myself.

In 1901 the Sikhs were withdrawn, because, during the time they had been there, they had armed a few of the natives of Nyasaland, and found they were very amenable to discipline and made very fine soldiers, so the Sikhs were withdrawn, and the whole thing was left to the King's African Rifles, and they were incorporated in 1901.

As I have stated, they were just supposed to be used for settling tribal disputes, and as a protection for the few white settlers who were in the country at that time. Now, the most reliable class of Askari that were recruited were from Nyasaland. They consisted of Yao—that is the strongest tribe in Nyasaland. Perhaps I ought to tell you a little of their peculiarities. The Yao are a cheerful, peace-loving people. The Angoni are a very warlike tribe, settling in Nyasaland

after travelling overland from South Africa, an off-shoot of the Zulu. They travelled across country—collecting wives, and that sort of thing, as they went along. They originally settled on the shores of Lake Nyasa, and, besides the wives, they collected quite a lot of cattle, and they are really the only cattle that have ever survived very long in that country. Unless the cattle come that way overland, they are usually infected before they reach Nyasaland with sleeping sickness.

These cattle that the Angoni took in years ago are now the property of the King's African Rifles, and there is still quite a herd of them—enough to supply meat for the Askari.

* * * * *

THE ATONGA are an off-shoot of the Angoni. That is, a young chief perhaps has fallen out with his father, and has pulled out from him, taking a bunch of his particular friends. They start a new tribe probably taking the name of the young chief as the name of the new tribe. The Nguru is a tribe which inhabited part of the country bordering between Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) and Nyasaland. This tribe is very little removed from animals. They are very primitive in all their habits, and very hard to train for anything we understand as civilized people. It is a well-known fact they are cannibals at heart, and I think they practice it at the present time.

1937 Dominion Champions Dominion Marksmen Junior Small Bore Rifle League

We offer congratulations to

THE BANFF RIFLE CLUB . . .

. . . 1937 JUNIOR DOMINION CHAMPIONS . . .

Score
1480 x 1500

This exceptionally fine match score speaks for itself as praise for fine team marksmanship. It speaks also for the dependable, all-round performance and great accuracy of "Dominion" .22 calibre ammunition.

Step up your own target scores . . . shoot "Dominion" .22's

"DOMINION" AMMUNITION

"Always



Dependable"

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

"DOMINION" AMMUNITION DIVISION

They did eighteen years ago. If time can be taken, they make very fine soldiers, but it takes much longer to train them, and they were mostly used during the war as porters—or carriers.

Then we have the Atchipata—another tribe. They are a very weak tribe now, because they were really the slaves of their brother Africans. They were a little bit lower than the Nguru, and had to do all work for the tribes who thought they were a little stronger.

Of course, there are a good many mission stations, which, undoubtedly, do a lot of good work in their line. They do a fine work in hospitalization. They have two or three very fine hospitals where they treat the very bad diseases such as smallpox, leprosy, etc. These people handle these epidemics in a fine manner, but, as regards their spiritual work, I believe the people would be better if they left them alone.

I might say that the settlers of Nyasaland, and also of the present Tanganyika territory, know very little of the frontier—of what really stands between them and being murdered. It is just these few battalions that is all that really keeps law and order. Even the officials of these colonies know very little about the frontiers. They never go there. If there is any trouble reported, it is usually a subaltern with a platoon of Askari that is sent there to put things right, no matter how many there are against him. It reminds me of the Cockney soldier, in reciting "The Charge of the Light Brigade",—"there's but to do and stiffen out". It very often happens to a subaltern there. He really comes into his own with a force like the King's African Rifles. He is pushed out to work out his own salvation, and he has an opportunity there he will get in no other part of the Empire, the opportunity of running his own show—only being responsible perhaps three months hence when he comes back and tells what he has done.

* * * * *

IN ABOUT 1910, there were two regiments of King's African Rifles. The first regiment was of four battalions, and the second regiment was stationed at Nairobi and had two companies in Jubaland. In 1911, the second King's African Rifles was disbanded. That just left one regiment, with headquarters in Zomba, and they had to find two companies for garrison duty in Nairobi, so really, at the outbreak of the war, there were three battalions. In 1914, there were just about two companies stationed at Zomba, the remainder holding detached posts. So, we find that when war was declared, there was practically no fighting force to speak of in Central Africa.

They tried to overcome the resistance in German East Africa by one smashing blow. I am just speaking from history as I have read and heard about it. I think Col. Von Lettow Vorbeck, who commanded the German forces then, realized that it would probably be a long show, and he took the attitude of avoiding any stand-up fighting as much as he could. He adopted the attitude of fight and run and fight again. We find during the whole war there were only three real stand-up fights, the last of which took place at Kilimanjaro on March

11th, 1916. After this battle there was a meeting of all the senior officers in Nairobi, and it was decided there that the cheapest, best, and easiest way to feed an army in the field was to employ King's African Rifles only. All other forces had to be withdrawn, and the King's African Rifles was to be increased as fast as they could be recruited, and by getting extra officers sent out to train and lead these new battalions.

* * * * *

I WAS in England after the battle of the Ancre on the 15th of September, 1916. That was my finish in France, and I was with the reserve battalion in Sheerness, when I was asked if I would like to go to Africa. I had had two years in France, and I jumped at the chance. I was sent up to the Colonial Office with some more fellows for selection to serve with the King's African Rifles. Of course, prior to the war, I think they were very much more careful in their selection than during the war, or I should not have been selected, but they did their best to select officers who specialized in something or other. I had always been a signaller, so that was in my favor to be sent out as a signal instructor. My comrade was killed out there—he was an expert on mortars.

We sailed from England in April, 1917, and it took us from early in April, 1917, until getting on into July before we arrived in Zomba. We had a wonderful time in Durban. One day, they suddenly found we were there, and we were sent overland from Durban, through Natal, and Orange Free State, into Transvaal. We stopped in Johannesburg, and had a look over a mine there. From there, we travelled on down into Portuguese territory on the coast. There we were to board a Portuguese steamer going by the coast to the mouth of the Zambesi. I remark on this trip, because I am not a good sailor. This ship looked like a two by four. However, it was only about a twenty-four hours voyage. We got aboard in the afternoon, and the little Portuguese skipper thought he had to extend a little and entertain a couple of officers. As soon as we pulled out of the harbor, they brought dinner on. I do not know whether you have ever dined with Portuguese, but they put plates about a foot high in front of us. They took away the plates as you used them. After the first two, I said to my companion: "I do not think I am going to need all these plates." He said: "I am sure I am not." We both disappeared before the meal was half over. The motion of the ship was rather too much for my stomach.

* * * * *

WE ARRIVED at Chindi, at the mouth of the Zambesi River, and did not go ashore there at all. The boat came alongside, and took us on to a river steamer, with barges on each side. The crew lived on the barges, and there were two or three cabins on the boat for white people. A Scotsman, in charge of the ship, was the only white man, and I said: "When are we going to get up to Nyasaland?" He said: "There is no hurry, we might as well take five days going up the river, because you will not get a train before then anyway." He also said that we would not move until the morning, so we lay

out in the middle of the stream for the remainder of the day, and the following morning starting moving up the Zambesi, and had only been moving four hours, when we got stuck on a sand bank. He explained that the different currents changed these sand banks, so they never knew exactly where to navigate, but they had a unique way of getting off. They dumped all the natives off into the water with ropes, and they back-paddled with the old paddle steamer

Eventually, we got into fairly deep water again, and away we sailed. We took exactly the same route in going up into Nyasaland as Dr. Livingstone did, when he discovered Lake Nyasa in Central Africa. The second day we came to an old German mission station, where Dr. Livingstone buried his wife. The headstone is there now. It was an old German mission station, but there were no missionaries there then. They had evidently all gone out, but they were evidently great hunters, because they had a fine assortment of trophies which they had shot and hung up in this building

From there we went along up the River, and we met a white man who came out to meet us on the river in a canoe with the finest team of natives I have ever seen. He had a dug-out canoe. This man, apparently, had lived on the river for about ten years, gaining a livelihood by shooting meat for the Portuguese sugar refinery on the Zambesi. He travelled with us for quite a way, while his boys hung on to the barges, and we had the pleasure of seeing him bag a hippo in the river. We had some fine shooting on the way up. If there were any ducks, the commander would pull in to the side while we went shooting. Of course, the river was full of crocodiles—you could see them basking in the sun. You could take a shot at them, but we never killed any.

* * * * *

EVENTUALLY, we arrived at Chindio, and got on to the Shere Highland Railway. We started off, and something happened. They said: "If you would like to go and shoot anything, there is lots of time." It was a very antiquated engine that was pulling this train, and they had wood fuel. Eventually, we arrived at a

NASH-LAFAYETTE MOTOR CARS

ALBERTA NASH LIMITED

Distributors

4th STREET WEST and 7th AVENUE, CALGARY

place called Limbi. This is not the railhead—Limbi is a place to get off for Zomba which was the seat of the Government.

After all this trip we were met by a Ford car, and I wondered how that Ford car got there but, later on, I found that they had quite a fleet. They were shipped up the Zambesi, and were built into little trucks.

Now, the next morning after arriving in Zomba, I reported to the orderly room. There were several young officers there. The other officers had arrived some time before us and had been given command of platoons. The colonel commanding the depot was Col. Hawthorne, and he presented me with a platoon of fifty-six recruits. They had just been recruited and did not know, of course, how to fall in or anything like that.

I looked at them—they were fifty-six fellows all looking alike—very big bushy heads of hair. He said: "The first thing to do is to get all their names, then you will get to know them like that." Before I left the Colonial Office they had given me a book on Ki-Swahili and I thought I was pretty conversant with this lingo, but, when I tried it out, none of them spoke this language at all. They all spoke a dialect known as Chi-Manganga. It is much easier to learn than Ki-Swahili but, when you hear no English spoken at all, it does not take long to learn their language. In fact, all the words of command are given in English, but, with recruits, you have to explain what they have to do, when you give that word of command.

* * * * *

I STARTED at the first man and asked him his name. He replied Jamali Akomulikotali. I wrote something down, and thought that I would get that afterwards and came to the next fellow. He was a mission-trained boy, and I asked him his name, to which he replied: "Solomon John". It went on like that through the platoon. Some of them were very peculiar, but I got their names. I read in a library that it takes longer to train these men than it does white men, but I disagree with that, because I found this work the most interesting job I ever had in my life. They just live for the day alone. They think about nothing else except what you are telling them, and I found them very fine pupils.

It was late in July, or perhaps the beginning of August before I got them classified and their papers written out. None of them knew their ages at all. You would have to arrive at some age to put down for them. By the beginning of December, 1917, I had them in pretty fair shape. We had gone through musketry, and some of them were wonderful shots. The colonel inspected them one day, and said: "I think any time we get a call for reinforcements, your platoon will be the next to go." I was very pleased, because I was going before some of the other fellows who had started sooner, and, consequently about 18th December, 1917, I got final orders to proceed to Fort Johnson with my platoon to join Col. Griffiths, a distance of about 80 miles and four days to do it in. The morning I started off, I was presented

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

with sixteen hundred carriers, all carrying anything from thirty to sixty pounds. I had forty-eight Askari in my platoon, and we set merrily off.

I was warned that probably these carriers would try and feign sickness, and I would be faced with trouble. Sure enough, the first morning I was about to set off after one day's march, there was a whole string of them sick—did not want to go any further. I picked out the huskiest looking of the lot—took his temperature, and found him normal. We used corporal punishment out there even with the Askari as well as the carriers. I thought the only thing to do was to be a bit severe in this case, to let them know they could not pull this thing off, so I gave him ten lashes. The others picked up their loads, and I had no more trouble from there to Fort Johnson.

I was told to carry out all precautions on the way, not because there was any fear of attack, but to use the same tactics we were to observe when we were in the enemy's country. That is to form a square, and pile up all the supplies we were carrying in the middle.

* * * * *

WE GOT to Fort Johnson—that is the south end of Lake Nyasa. A ship was there waiting to take us up to Ubamba Bay, and is now in Tanganyika territory. I should have told you at the beginning just how the British got command of the Lake, because the Germans had a gunboat on Lake Nyasa before 1914, called the Weisman. The British also had a boat, a transport, but they had a gun on it. In August, 1914, the Weisman was undergoing engine repairs and the commander of the British boat evidently got word that war had been declared before the German had, because he fired a shot over the top of the Weisman, while she was in the harbor, and the commander walked out and said: "What is the matter with you—drunk again?" He told him that war was declared and that was the end of the naval warfare.

**REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE**

Telephone
M 3192

MELVIN AND COMPANY

DOMINION BANK BUILDING

CALGARY, ALBERTA

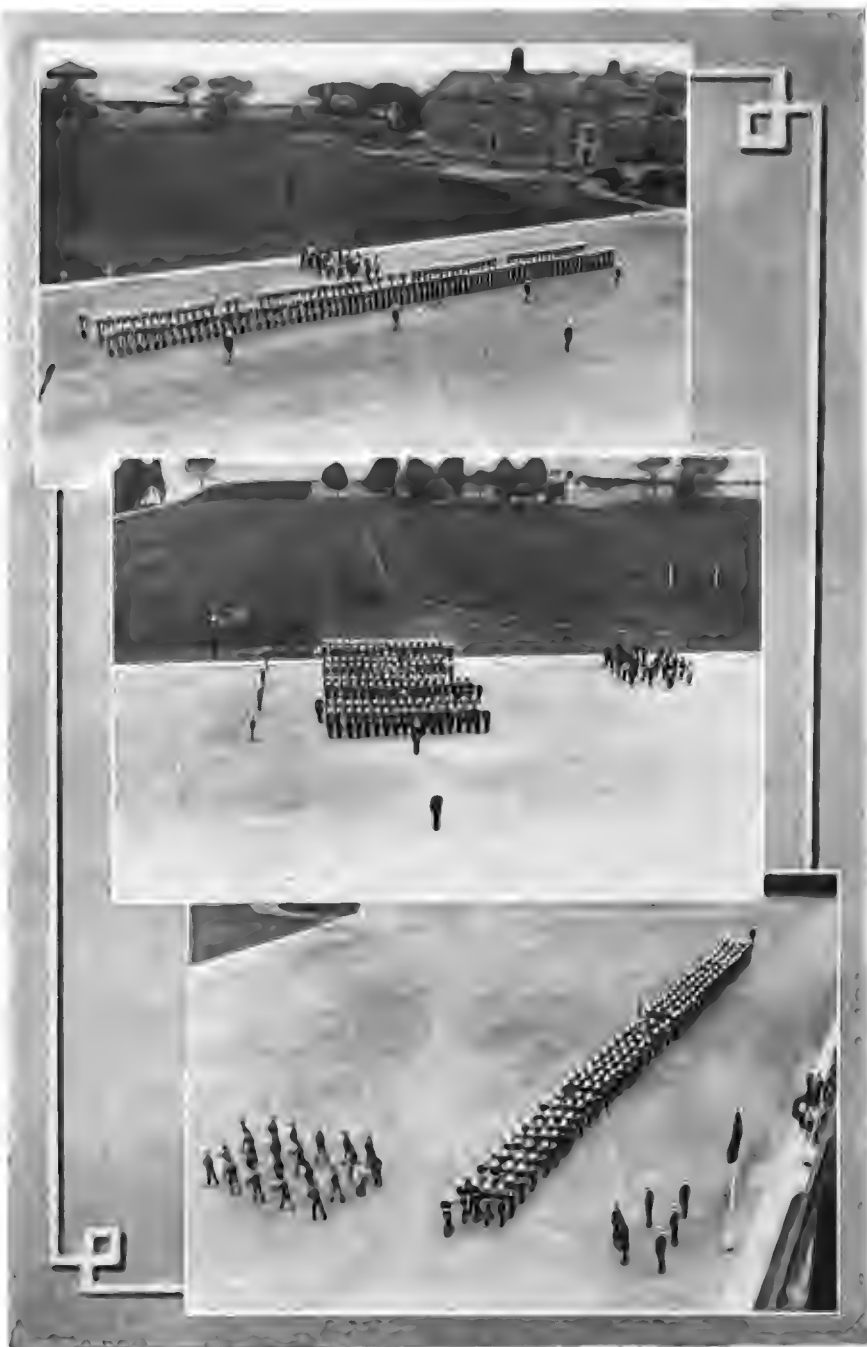
H. MELVIN

J W LITTLETON

Loans

Estates Managed

Automobiles Financed



ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON, ONT.
Inspection of the Bn. of Gentlemen Cadets

They took this Weisman and turned it into a transport boat, and it was used all through the war for transporting Askari on the lake, but it was on the other ship that my lot was taken up. Supplies were left there at Fort Johnson as a reserve.

* * * * *

WE GOT to Ubamba Bay, only to find that the column with all their supplies was coming back to Ubamba Bay, and were going in another direction. The German Commander had crossed over the Ruvuma River into Portuguese territory.

We got down to Fort Johnson and then went into Portuguese East Africa from that direction. I must tell you this—before I left Fort Johnson, to go up the Lake, I stayed there one night, and there were two or three mission stations right at the end of Lake Nyasa. One of the missionaries came to me and asked me if he could show my Askari a few pictures, in the evening. So I said, "Yes. Some of them are mission boys anyway." I went out to see what was going on during the entertainment, and he was showing pictures on the screen, of the Crucifixion and explaining all about it.

He did not explain enough or something, because my orderly came to me next morning and said: "Bwana, who are these people who hung this man up on the tree?" He said: "They were white men." I was not particularly well up in this kind of thing, but I was well aware that these Askari only knew three kinds of white people, the British, Germans and the Portuguese, so I blamed it on to the Portuguese.

We started off then, into Portuguese East Africa. From Fort Johnson we did about a thirty mile march, because you have to march according to where you can get water. It was through a very nice country, just teeming with game. You could get all kinds of shooting as you went along. We found it was a very good way, after two days out, to scout for the enemy, as we did not know how soon we might strike some of Von Lettow Vorbeck's foraging parties, sent out to collect food, such as corn, etc.

After this second day out, we decided that it was time to make some kind of survey of the country, because it was terrifically hot; as the rains were just starting and we could not march after about ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening. There is nothing the Askari likes better than to be told he can go and shoot meat, because they never have the opportunity of using any kind of firearms in civil life. A good way of doing the scouting is to send them out for meat, because if there are any Germans in the district, they are sure to find them. Not only do they do the hunting but they go to any village in the vicinity to see if there is a new wife they can bring along, and that sort of thing.

* * * * *

WE DID not contact any enemy until we had left Fort Johnson over seven days. Then we got to a place called Luambala.

This was an old Portuguese Boma. A Boma is a fort just covered from view, but not very secure from rifle fire. The Portuguese just used this kind of defence. Now this old fort was situated in the apex of two rivers, the Luambala and the Lujenda, and this fort was right in the apex of these two rivers on a hill, so that it made a natural defence on the two sides, while the other two sides were more or less open. They had cleared all of the brush and there was no cover. On the open side, it had taken months, perhaps years, to make it almost impregnable to attacks by natives.

Our commander decided he would try and take it, and we lost three valuable white officers in about ten minutes, so we withdrew into the bush again, and he decided we had got to have something to drop a shell into this fort, before we could attack it. We had to sit there three days and wait for the Artillery to come up, and when it did come, it was one gun—I think it was an 18-pounder. It was a fairly big gun, and was taken apart and carried in sections by about 400 natives, because there was no other way of transporting it. They fired four shells from the gun at the fort, and dropped two right into it. We attacked at the same time, but the main body at the fort escaped across the river anyway, but we got the fort. There were just two white Germans dead, and a few Askari, but we lost more than they did in that attack.

* * * * *

FROM then on, it became a series of these small attacks, because we were delayed, as we had to build some kind of raft to get across the Lujenda River. The Germans had evidently had their own way of getting across in canoes, or on rafts, but they destroyed everything before leaving. However, they gave me the job of building a raft to transport our column across, and twenty-four hours to do it in and no material. So I did what most subalterns do in the British Army; they take their sergeant into their confidence, and I said, "We have got to get a raft to carry these people across." He jumped at it right away, and said, "You got some rice bags?" And

For the Best Paints
— use —
**KWICKWORK RUBBER
ENAMEL**
**NEWGLO VELVET WALL-
FINISH**
PILKINGTON BROS.
(Canada) *LIMITED*

Compliments of
CONWAYS LIMITED
**WHOLESALE
TOBACCOS
CONFECTIONERY**
—
Moir's Chocolates

I said, "Yes." There were all kinds of them in this Portuguese fort, and growing all over and near the fort were kapok trees, and kapok pads are very buoyant, and we got all these bags we could, and we had all the natives filling up the bags with kapok. We filled all these up and cut out the centre of palm leaves and made a platform and placed the bags on top, and lashed them together with bark fibre, and then put another platform on top, and a raft of fifty bags would transport the same amount of men across the river.

It was extraordinary, the buoyancy that it had, but we were faced with the problem of getting it across—we had no rope. But that was soon overcome. We secured rope in the same way as lashings for the bags. We lifted the bark off the trees and pulled all the fibre from underneath, and made a rope. This river must have been 100 feet across, so it took quite a piece of rope to pull it back and forward, and in this way we transported the whole column across in one day.

* * * * *

FROM Luambala we followed up as close as we could, but the Germans had a party of Askari who were delaying us, a sort of rear-guard, and we had quite a battle with them just after leaving Luambala. We were expecting to sandwich the enemy in between two forces, but Von Lettow Vorbeck had evidently left quite a sizeable little force to keep us occupied while he got his main body out of the way, and we thought we were up against the main force but really it was only about a platoon strength that was giving us battle. We had quite a few casualties, and lost two white men, and the great difficulty was when you got a casualty, in their evacuation, especially white men. With a native you did not take much trouble—just load him into a machilla and detail carriers to carry him back. But a white man, especially if badly wounded, had to have some attention, and you have to send a white man with him to look after him. So it was a quite difficult task to evacuate your wounded.

We suddenly found, after this battle, that they disappeared one night, and we had to send out parties again, to try and locate in what direction they had travelled. Then we got orders to go right back to Luambala again, because the line of communication was getting so long, that they had to go in another direction. I was detailed for rear-guard duty with my platoon, and told to stay there at the last camp where we had his last fight to wait further orders to join up with the column again. It was only about a matter of six hours after the column had left, and I was thinking how still it was, when I was attacked right in the afternoon, and totally unprepared for it. It taught me a lesson, but we managed to hold our ground. The column had made pretty good defences while it was in camp, and we were able to beat off this attack. After I had been there two days, a runner came with orders for me to withdraw to Luambala.

On my way from there, I was able to clean up on quite a few prisoners. A native came in from a nearby village to tell me that some Germans had been there and collected all their food, and they

wanted to know whether we had any food to give them. I asked him where this force was, and they showed us the direction they had gone, and I decided I would see if I could catch up with this force, and we did, and caught them sleeping. There were just nine Askari and about fifteen porters carrying loads of corn, etc., taken from this village to replenish their stores, and those of the main force. That was the way Von Lettow Vorbeck worked. He just had these foraging parties out gathering food while he marched.

While I was able to get this lot without firing a shot, and also the loads, and returned the food to the natives, and we came on with our prisoners, I found the main column had already left Luambala, leaving me orders to stay there, because there was a little wireless station had come up. After two days there, I did not know there were any other parties out; I thought I was the rear guard, and that anyone on the enemy side of me was an enemy. But I found there were quite a few sick people had been left by the column, and the other column working on our right, and the second day they brought two British N.C.O.'s into my camp, sick, and they died the next day. It just shows you what a poor hope there was for anyone who fell really sick out in the bush.

Two days after that I fell sick myself, and I thought, "Well, I don't want to go the same way as those poor fellows". So I got hold of an orderly and sent him away with a message, because the wireless station had moved at this time about 60 miles, saying that these two men had died, and I wanted relief, as I had got to get some attention. This runner travelled over 60 miles each way in about 14 hours. It was really extraordinary. Whether he really did it himself or got help from some of the natives, I never found out. I got a reply I was to leave there and not bother to wait until the relief arrived. I started off a pretty sick man. I had not taken any Askari with me because I did not want to weaken the post. You cannot handle carriers like you can Askari because they are not trained to discipline, and you tell them to keep awake, and they say, "yes" and they don't.

The second night away the man who was supposed to keep lions away by keeping the fires going, evidently fell asleep, because all we found of him in the morning was his foot. The lion had just caught him while he was asleep, and this happened two nights running. It is all very well for a Calgary photographer, who has been out there quite recently, to say that a lion is no fighter, but he is a dirty dog when he comes around at night. I could have told him that.

* * * * *

AFTER getting down to Namwere, which was just on the border of Nyasaland, I had to go down to Zomba for an operation. But I was back in the field in about five weeks, and was told to take my Askari back to Fort Johnson to establish a line of communications in a different direction, as the column had to withdraw and go in another way.

I was usually away from the column; as a rule I was generally left some place on my own. I was very rarely with the main force. I found a good way of making a fort in that country practically impregnable to native troops by sharpening bamboo stakes and sticking them up in grass around camp. The native troops wear no footwear at all. They just have their bare feet and puttees, and their clothing is just a pair of shorts and a jumper. You have often to act as doctor to them because they hurt their bare feet. You are the doctor and chaplain. You marry them, divorce them, tend to all their little wants, get in touch with residents of their particular districts they come from, with regard to their home affairs, and in fact you wet-nurse them all along.

Quite late in 1918, Von Lettow Vorbeck struck south, and they really thought he was going to make a raid on one of the rather thickly settled towns in the south of Portuguese East Africa, so that practically all of our columns were withdrawn from the field right back to Zomba, and sent down on the railway to a place called Luchenza—shipped in there to try to cut him off. We got in Luchenza and had about two days march into Portuguese territory from there, and found that we were ahead of him, and after we had got fairly well established there, they sent out patrols to determine his position, and see if we could force him to fight. We found that he had turned again and gone back, so all this trouble of going down there and withdrawing all those troops, was practically thrown away again, but we were told to follow him up with our column.

Another column was sent back to Luchenza, and way back up on the railway to Lake Nyasa, to try and get ahead of him again. We marched about 40 miles one day, with just our water bottles full of water. I never experienced anything like it in my life. We were trying to catch up with the German column, and we would have stopped. But if we had we would have got no water. It was the most arid part of Africa; no heavy brush, but sand and scrub and dry—it was awful. After we had got this 40 miles, we were very surprised to find our fleet of Ford cars waiting for us; they had come in from Fort Johnson to try and get our column to a place called Amalakotera. It was the post of the Chief Magistrate of Mozambique and because Von Lettow Vorbeck had sent him a note, stating he was taking tea with him on a certain day, so they made sure he would be there and we were trying to get there to receive him.

These cars could only accommodate a certain amount of the fighting men, and the colonel decided he would take fighting men and trust to luck, and go on as fast as they could. So, of course, I was not at all surprised when he said, "Cawthorne, you will bring the baggage and all the carriers along. You can do another ten miles, and you will arrive at a place called Makinyella on the Portuguese border. Stay there and we will send the cars back for tomorrow."

I had a rest there, and then we set out in the cool of the evening for Makinyella. There was a mission doctor there—a tall, thin man.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

I did not feel particularly safe there. I had just a few Askari and hundreds of porters and loads. I got them to dump all this stuff in piles on the open ground, and I placed half of my Askari down by the river, and the others I kept up near the baggage.

I decided to sleep in the boma. That was the foulest place I have ever spent a night in. The walls were black with mosquitoes and we would have been eaten up alive without our mosquito nets. I could not sleep so I decided I would go out and walk around the sentries. It was cooler outside and there were not so many mosquitoes. I was looking for the sentries, when I suddenly realized there was someone moving in the brush about forty yards away from where my loads were. And suddenly these fellows set up a yell and tried to rush the post—it was really a foraging party of the Germans.

Undoubtedly, if I had not been there, we would have been just wiped out. While, as it happened, these fellows I had were very alert, and the very fact of my being there with them, I suppose, had something to do with it. We were able to beat these fellows off, getting five. As soon as the firing started, the doctor ran out to see what he could do, and he was the only man who got hurt. He got a flesh wound, and I cannot imagine how it happened, because I never saw a pair of thinner legs in my life. He was able to go on one of the Ford cars when they came, and, of course, I had to stay and walk the whole distance.

* * * * *

WE LOST out there, as the enemy did not come our way. But our other column had quite a fight on their hands and lost quite a few casualties. This was getting very near the Armistice. Von Lettow Vorbeck went back, heading towards Northern Rhodesia, across what used to be German East Africa, and we were withdrawn and sent up the Lake and again to Umamba Bay, and some of us had quite a little fight after the Armistice—we did not know anything about it until four days after.

Personally, I cannot see anything very clever in what Von Lettow Vorbeck did. I think any subaltern could have carried on the

High Class HOME MADE CANDIES and CHOCOLATES NOBLE CANDY COMPANY 611 CENTRE STREET CALGARY Mail or 'Phone us your Order. Telephon R 2266

CLAYTON'S RADIO SHOP 1009 1st Street West, Calgary Marconi ————— Rogers RADIO RECEPTION —that— SATISFIES Rogers ————— Marconi Phone M 1375 Evenings S 0029
--

same class of warfare. Von Lettow Vorbeck may have been described by people as a clever man to have carried out these operations in a difficult country like that and keep a force of 37,000 Askari employed chasing him. There were at that time 37,000 King's African Rifles—a considerable increase over the three battalions which we had in 1914. The only thing that we must admire him for, is the maintaining of discipline that he must have done to keep his Askari, under the enormous hardships he must have gone through, because when Von Lettow Vorbeck surrendered the only footwear he had was an old pair of boots all cracked at the toes. Some of his white officers were even worse off—they had on sea boots. They had originally been on the supply ship that ran the blockade in 1915 to Darasalaam and had then joined the land forces, and they became soldiers after they got there, although they were really sailors. This is really the only thing he could be admired for and not for the tactics he used, because he dodged a fight all the time, and, as I say, any subaltern could have done just the same, if he could maintain discipline.

At the Armistice, we were withdrawn to Fort Johnson, and they decided there that they would have some sports to celebrate the Armistice. They thought the carriers and everyone should be sort of gay, because the fighting was stopped although some of them did not know what it was all about. Anyway they decided to hold a kind of gymkhana.

About two weeks before this, one of the mission stations there had lost a communion cloth, and the collection bag from the church, and of course they were very put out about this. They did not see how any of their disciples could have lowered themselves to steal anything from the church, but when everyone went up to the sports in their finery, there was a Chief Mponda with his wives, and his favorite wife was clothed with the communion cloth. The Chief himself was wearing the collection bag. That just shows you, even the Christians were not to be trusted. Chief Mponda was supposed to be Christian.

* * * * *

I MIGHT remark on the difficulty we had all during the campaign in getting supplies up for the few white people we had. We were always under strength; often had white officers scattered about over the country sick in grass huts. A lot of the sickness was caused from the way we had to live—the food we had to eat—everything you got during the rains and the ordinary biscuits were just alive with maggots in every little hole.

The bully beef, when you opened a tin, would go off with a pop, and the man who cooked your food was not particular, and just surrounded by millions of flies all the time.

We all had any amount of batmen—I think they allowed us 32 for personal service, a cook, cook's helper, etc., dozens of them. They never used to bother about us, so long as they got enough to eat. The cook one day made up something which I enjoyed very much. I asked

him what it was. He said, "Doggy blanket". Two or three days after he said, "What would you like tonight?" I told him doggy blanket. I went up to where he was cooking, and he was working something up under his arm. I said, "What are you making there?" He said, "Doggy blanket". I didn't want any more of that, but that is the sort of stuff we had to eat. No wonder we have weak stomachs.

In conclusion, I would like to say that, if you saw this regiment, the 1st King's African Rifles, on parade, under arms, you never saw a finer body of men anywhere, and as regards their work in the field, they are really a fine body of men, and if ever I was in a tight corner—I am too old now, I suppose—I should never wish to have better men than they behind me. So long as the white man understands their little troubles, they will never leave you. The loyalty of these fellows is something remarkable. Of course, a lot depends on the officer commanding them—the way he treats them, sympathizes with them, and all that sort of thing, and gains their confidence, you have a very fine time serving with the King's African Rifles as their loyalty is wonderful.

CASH BUYING . . .
CASH SELLING . .

Result in

EATON'S

Low Cash Prices!

THE T. EATON CO.
WESTERN LIMITED
CALGARY ALBERTA

War and Pestilence in Serbia 1914-1915

By Lieut.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.

IN RECALLING events leading to the cataclysm of 1914, you will remember that the Austrian Grand Duke was murdered on June 27th of that year, that consequent on this Austria presented a series of almost impossible demands, and though these were eventually conceded by Serbia, yet Austria declared war on 28th July—a nation of 51,000,000 people bent on crushing a nation of 3,000,000

To the student of history, though the odds were so overwhelming in numbers, the fighting calibre of the peoples was very different. From 1878, when the country finally won freedom from Turkey, until 1903, the ruling house of Serbia had been in receipt of allowances from Austria, and the country had been almost a vassal of its great neighbor. And it fought one disastrous war against Bulgaria in those years. Dissatisfaction with the ruling house evidently became high throughout the country, and in December, 1903, the King and Queen were murdered by a group of military officers, Peter, of the house of Karageorgeovitch, being called to the throne. This king was a good constitutional monarch and his prime minister an able statesman. As their nationalism and energy were intense, great strides were made in building up their country, especially in military affairs. In 1909 when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, districts predominantly Serb in their characteristics, Serbia strongly protested and war threatened for weeks. The imminence of this danger completed the transformation in the rehabilitated and growing military development of this nation. As a result when war broke out with Turkey in 1912, all nations were surprised at the speed and completeness of her mobilization and the numbers she put in the field. Moreover, she decisively defeated the Turk, and the Turk is a brave soldier.

The following year, war broke out with Bulgaria—and Bulgaria was considered then as the premier fighting race in the Balkans. Her recent wars had all been successful. Her soldiers were considered the equal of any in Europe in bravery, primitive fighting, and sheer endurance. This was a short fierce war in a rough mountainous country, mostly rifle and hand-to-hand fighting. Serbia emerged victorious.

* * * * *

SO WE have here in 1914 a small nation, used to victory, whose soldiers had defeated the previously outstanding fighters in the Balkans, whose soldiers had endured most stupendous fatigues and privations on the way to triumph. Thus, we have the essentials of a great fighting army, courage and endurance, an ingrained confidence in the army, of its own ability proven in recent years, mutual

confidence between all ranks and all branches of the service—and practically every man was a veteran.

As for war with Austria the country was ill served. Its wars had been facing the other way and principally against the Turk. Their railways, wholly inadequate, did not strategically serve against this enemy. At the end of the war with Bulgaria, they had ordered largely, requiring artillery, rifles, ammunition, and all corollary military equipment. None had been received except a meagre proportion of clothing. Their arsenal was capable of repairing small arms, and of manufacturing small arm ammunition only.

Austria was in very different condition. Her factories produced the essentials for war. Her railways strategically served the major portion of the boundary line across which lay the people she was planning to subjugate. She was choosing the time for the encounter. She had tremendously larger manpower to draw on even after allowing for other contingencies. But, on the other hand, during the long reign of their Emperor the country had never fought a successful war. They had not fought for a long time. They had nothing of military achievement within their living memory, to prove that the army would endure the fatigues, the strains and the suffering and maintain the necessary unconquerable spirit to win through to victory.

* * * * *

AT THE outbreak of the war, Serbia faced Austria across a border approximately 340 miles in extent—the northern boundary some two-thirds of this facing Austria-Hungary proper, across the rivers Danube and Sava, and the western facing Bosnia across the Drina.

Since the northwestern part of their country was poorest served by roads of defence, the river formation there was a lesser obstacle than on the north, the Serbian Staff estimated that the great drive would come from this direction and massed their troops approximately along the lines of their east-west railways, with the actual frontiers lightly held. They planned to submit to invasion and to fight with the enemy at a distance from his good strategic roads. The frontier was lightly held by troops who between 29th July and 12th August repulsed eighteen different attempts on the part of the Austrians to force crossings. These attempts were, however, much in the way of diversions, the serious attack being launched on 12th August from the northwest across the rivers Sava and Drina and on a front of some 120 miles. This force advanced in six great columns, converging on Valjevo, the Serbian railhead in the northwest as their central objective. The fighting was very fierce but the stamina and fighting qualities of the Serbs was sufficient. By the 17th, they had definitely halted the advance of the central columns and turned their attention to the wings. They were applying the age-old principle of defeating the enemy in detail. By the 19th, the Austrian centre was definitely in retreat, and this was converted in places into a precipitate rout and on the evening of the 24th the Austrian forces had recrossed into their

own territory with a loss of about 8,000 killed, 30,000 wounded, 4,000 prisoners, with artillery and large quantities of military supplies. The Serb killed and wounded numbered about half those of the Austrians.

Though the Austrians were very much disorganized when they regained their own territory the Serbs were not in condition to follow up their success. All their rifles had been engaged. Their troops had to do so much marching to concentrate against different columns of the enemy that their victory found them physically exhausted. And they were not sufficiently strong to man a line longer than their own frontiers.

However, the Serbs having tasted victory, their Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Putnik, was persuaded to launch an offensive with the object of freeing their fellows in Bosnia and commencing on the 6th October, drove north and west into Austrian territory with this end in view. Six days later, another Austrian drive was on, and these divisions were recalled.

* * * * *

THIS second invasion was much less spectacular than the first—the penetration small, and the fighting desperate. However, the strain was much heavier on the Serbs as their fewer troops were of necessity in the line for such long periods and the Austrian artillery, so superior in strength, became demoralizing. With the onset of winter, the trenches became a bog. It was impossible to maintain this line through the winter and the retreat was so long delayed that the Serbian morale had become impaired. In some six weeks, they had lost over 30,000 men. On November 11th, the H.Q. Staff evacuated Valjevo.

On November 15th, the Austrians commenced their attack on the new lines. On the 21st, they forced the line held by the 1st Serb army, and day by day they steadily gained ground. The Serbs had become practically destitute of artillery ammunition, but in the last days of November it arrived. Old King Peter left his sick bed and joined the troops in the line. General Mishitch was given command of the first army, the army that had first broken, and to this unit was assigned the duty of capturing Suvobar, the dominating mountain range held by the enemy. Peter was an old man, and he was superseded and the regency taken over by his son, Alexander, that year. Old Peter came into that line, and he addressed a call to the troops in this hour of desperate need:

You have two oaths—one to me, and one to your country
I absolutely absolve you from your oath to myself. Nobody
can absolve you from your oath to your country. If any
of you want to go home, I promise you, if we win the war,
you will not suffer from it in any way. As for myself, and
my sons, we remain in the line.

The change in the military situation was almost unique in history. Up to 1st December, the Serbs had been slowly yielding ground. On the 2nd, they attacked and that same day their first army took

1,500 prisoners, whilst by the 5th they had captured the dominating positions of the mountain range, and another debacle was in sight for the Austrians. Though they had captured the Serbian capital on 1st December, they were only to hold it two weeks. Though fighting was very hard in places, the Austrian collapse was greater as day succeeded day. And on 15th December, the Serbian troops entered Belgrade.

* * * * *

THOUGH he was so unfit that a regency was appointed that year to take over his duties, old King Peter was himself in the line in those critical days. He must have ridden well up with the advanced troops, because he had trampled under his feet the Hungarian flag that had been flying over his palace, and he was attending a thanksgiving service in the cathedral before the fighting was completely finished in the streets.

Of their army of 300,000 men, the Austrians had lost 100,000. In the last thirteen days the Serbs captured an enormous booty in war material, and 41,538 prisoners. Since only 323 officers were found in this list, the officers must have deserted their men in great numbers. As against this, in December, 1915, the Germans held of British prisoners, 492 officers, 18,824 other ranks, and the officer-man ratio was approximately the same in each army.

There were three important factors in the Austrian army contributing to this outstanding defeat. At 1st December, complete and overwhelming victory appeared to be within a day or so of their grasp and their supply services apparently neglected the forward areas as regards equipment. The officers were appallingly recreant to their duty. Disease was already rampant in the Sarajevo district in the main line of the Austrian communications.

When the Serbs evacuated Valjevo in November, they left no epidemic disease. When they re-occupied it in December, they found conditions appalling. Pestilence was rampant. In the cellars of one building, there were 150 unburied Austrian dead. Burials had been so hurried that many recent graves had a bare foot of earth covering. In the midst of this disorganization and filth, there were here some 3,000 wounded Austrians, many of them ill. Such conditions could only occur due to rampant infectious disease.

* * * * *

OUR infectious diseases may be broadly classified as transmissible by one of three ways: First—by direct contact or close contact as where there is body to body actual contact, or contact with infected clothing, or near contact where by coughing, disease organisms may be sprayed by the patient onto an attendant. One of the worst contact diseases is smallpox. Actually there was some here but the Serbs were well vaccinated and it did not become a major problem here. Second: Food and water borne diseases. The great examples of these are typhoid and cholera. These diseases, of course,

thrive best in warm weather. Both occur in the Balkans and though there was no cholera here, typhoid was present and it claimed thousands of cases. Third. Vermin borne diseases.

Many people have considered vermin simply as a nuisance and as objectionable only as to the irritation they produce and in an aesthetic sense. Actually all life is subject to disease—is preyed on by other forms of life and this directly affects humanity when man is subject to the disease from which vermin suffers.

You all know that certain mosquitoes transmit malaria. Actually these mosquitoes suffer from the disease themselves. When a sick mosquito bites a man, some of his bacteria-laden sputum is injected through the man's skin in the process and so the man is infected with the mosquito's illness.

Similarly bubonic plague is transmitted by rats. In this case, the sick rat is bitten by a flea, the flea then develops the illness, then the sick flea bites and infects the man—rats, fleas, and men ill with the same affliction.

This study of epidemiology is fascinating. More than sixty years ago British physicians were suggesting the transmission of typhus fever by lice. About 1910 British medical officers in India definitely proved that bedbugs transmitted relapsing fever, and by 1913 French investigators proved that lice did transmit typhus. So we have here bedbugs, lice, and humans again with common diseases. Actually in this Sarajevo district there were rampant in December, 1914, typhus and relapsing and typhoid fevers, and the worst of these was typhus.

This typhus is a terrible disease. The incubation period from contact is about ten days. It usually starts with severe chills, the patient is acutely ill from the first rapidly developing fever to about 104. By the fifth day a rapidly diffusing rash appears. This is so typical and striking that the Spanish name for the disease signifies "the scarlet cloak". By the ninth day, this rash is almost purple and the patient is in acute general exhaustion, staring wide-eyed into the distance, semi-comatose, but not sleeping. If not improving by the thirteenth day, he dies. In the Serbian epidemic in some localities, the mortality ranged as high as 60 per cent. Relapsing fever was somewhat similar. It had an incubation period of some ten days, an acute fever of ten days shading off into convalescence of ten to twelve days. Then the fever and convalescence were similarly repeated a couple of times. This total of some sixty days course of disease leaves a man so debilitated that a further couple of months at least are required for recuperation—that is, those who took this disease either died or were absolute invalids for some four months.

* * * * *

SO, REALIZING the manner of spread of these diseases by vermin, see what a fertile field was here for their spread. The type of life throughout the country was primitive, apparently considering vermin a nuisance—not a danger. The national costumes for cold weather were sheepskin coats, with the wool on, and wool or cotton

padding for vests, which favored the vermin. The railway service was very slow and inadequate, with neglected sanitation. They depended on odorous disinfectants and neglected scrubbing and cleanliness. There was a raging pestilence at the railhead, through which possibly more than fifty per cent. of the troops would pass. There was a victorious soldiery, crying for leave, and so carrying any disease throughout the land. The country was devastated in part by war, and the remainder was crowded by refugees. For instance, Nish, the wartime capital, found its normal population of about 20,000 swollen to over 100,000. To make matters worse, in an effort to help relieve the labor shortage, due to army service, the 45,000 prisoners were distributed through the country.

Casualties from the pestilence mounted appallingly. Taking one army area as an example—the first typhus deaths occurred in October, when there were six. In November, 16; December, 32; January, 156. February, 452; March, 612. On 2nd January, 1915, there were in military hospitals 2,400 fever patients. On 1st February, 6,500, and on 3rd March, 11,500. Figures for the whole population cannot be accurately given, but there were apparently some 500,000 cases with at least 120,000 deaths. I quote here British figures, the American Red Cross stated 150,000 deaths.

It may be noted here that these fevers have flourished since the beginning of our history, in areas of war and famine, and the reason is very plain. Armies have always been crowded in quarters on campaigns. This facilitates the spread of vermin and once infection gains a foothold the stage is all set for a conflagration. Similarly civil populations in invaded areas are forced into crowded quarters with the same results. In the end, weakened and tired survivors crowd together for ease of assistance and protection. These diseases flourish most in cold, inclement weather and in temperate and cold climates.

To cope with this overwhelming plague, the medical department was hopelessly inadequate. To begin with, there had been in the whole country, before the war, less than 450 doctors—the American Red Cross reports less than 350. They had passed through a fierce war in 1912 and another in 1913 and there had not been time for reorganization before the Great War of 1914 was upon them. They did wonderful work and were able to cope with their stupendous task to at least a fair and reasonable extent according to the standards of their people during the first five months of the war, but the victory of December and the repossession of their territories, now so filthy and infected, was an overwhelming calamity for the available personnel. By the end of February, sixty-two of these doctors were dead, two hundred were ill and unable to work, leaving less than two hundred available Serbian medical men with a terrible plague sweeping the nation. In the first army, of sixty original doctors, only fifteen remained fit for duty. Serbia at this time was specially prone to devastation, should such an epidemic start.

* * * * *

"Canadian Defence Quarterly"

Issued in January, April, July and October.

Editorial and Publication Offices:
Room 209, WOODS BUILDING, SLATER STREET
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

The Canadian Defence Quarterly, now in its fourteenth year, is the only service journal in Canada which can compare with the old-established journals of a like character published in England, India and the United States, but which are rarely seen by Canadian officers. It is a magazine published for the purpose of providing a medium for the free discussion or expression of views on matters of interest in connection with Defence. The Committee assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of any statements made—nor are the opinions expressed to be considered as in any way reflecting the views or policy of the Department of National Defence. Each number contains about 130 pages of reading matter, consisting of editorials and articles of an instructive or interesting character, frequently illustrated with photographs, maps and sketches. The Committee seek no profit but aim only at making the journal pay its way; any additional funds which accrue by new subscriptions, etc., are used by them to improve the magazine. In compliance with this policy the subscription rates are kept at the lowest figure possible, viz., 50c for a single copy or \$1.50 per volume (four issues).

The success of the Journal is dependent upon the support it receives. May we add your name to the list of subscribers? Send \$1.50 to above address today.

AS COMPARED with Canada, living conditions were very primitive. Roads were poor, and refugees from the war zone crowded even the distant areas. Travelling facilities on the wholly inadequate railroads became filthy in the extreme. In fact, under the strain of war, the inadequate numbers of the medical profession became so completely overwhelmed with the care of the individual sick and wounded that the broad essential principle relative to the health of the nation were neglected. Of course, the other nations were aware of the medical unpreparedness of Serbia, and either officially or through their voluntary organizations or by individual volunteers, assistance came in.

Apparently, amongst the outstanding contributors in wealth and personal service, were Sir Thomas Lipton, and Sir Ralph and Lady Paget. Sir Thomas Lipton's health was seriously impaired by the privations he suffered during the epidemic. Lady Paget managed the Paget Hospital Unit in Uskub—a hospital for wounded, and of it the director of the American Red Cross writes after describing country-wide want and disease and endless suffering without care for the sick:—

At Uskub I at last saw a hospital free from typhus. It belonged to an English mission with a well-trained personnel, beds, a sufficient quantity of linen, and, which above all, accepted only a limited number of wounded per room and per doctor. With this exception from the extreme south to the north typhus had spread to all the hospitals of which I heard or visited.

In the American Red Cross Hospital at Gheugheli, four of the six surgeons took typhus and the director, Dr. J. F. Donnelly, died.

To get an idea of conditions previous to and fostering this outbreak, it is possibly well to follow a unit and note some of its experiences. The First British Red Cross Serbian Unit consisted of six doctors and twelve orderlies and they carried with them as equipment two field panniers, as supplied to a regimental medical officer on active service. They received personal payment through the Red Cross, but were to receive rations, fuel, light, quarters, interpreters and hospital equipments from the Serbian government. They were so obsessed by the poverty of the whole country that apparently they voluntarily gave up pay offered them by the government and all such allowances due them, with the exception of the fuel issue. They retained this because they could not get fuel otherwise.

They arrived in November at Salonica, their intended destination being Nish, but after an extremely fatiguing journey in crowded dirty coaches, they reached Uskub and were constrained to stay there, due to the importunity of the local Serbian officials, the crying need for more medical assistance there, and the difficulties attending any attempt to travel further.

The Serbs wanted them to take over as hospital an old factory building 250' x 40' and consisting of a basement for stores, kitchen, laundry, etc., and three upper floors. This gave space for two hund-

red patients on each floor. It was feebly lighted with electricity but there was no water in the building and no inside sanitary accommodation. There were two other adjoining buildings each capable of taking three hundred beds. These had a water tap on each floor but no lighting accommodation, and there was no place suitable for an operating room. The large building was already full of wounded—six hundred of them—and one Russian doctor, without any trained assistants, was trying to look after the place.

They visited the Paget unit. It had arrived the previous week with well trained personnel and supplies for a good English type hospital. This unit was working hard cleaning and disinfecting their building and setting up their equipment. They would not be ready for a week or more at the earliest. This unit, seventy strong, proposed to operate some three hundred beds.

Then they visited the Serbian Military Hospital. A Serbian major was in charge and he was evidently an excellent surgeon. A trainload of wounded had just arrived and with the others already in hospital some hundreds were crowded in a long room waiting to be dressed. At each of the half dozen operating tables, assistants took off the dressings and cleansed the wounds and then the major came, made a rapid diagnosis and ordered treatment. Every now and then he would feel an embedded bullet or shell fragment, grip it between his fingers, and with a rapid cut of the knife, skilfully turn out the missile and either give it to the wounded man, or drop it into a basin carried by an expectant orderly. Yes, he had chloroform, but there was no time to use it. Anyway, the people were not used to it and feared anaesthesia.

* * * * *

SO THESE men soberly returned to the six hundred bed factory-like building, though they had just visited a unit much larger and more thoroughly equipped than themselves that felt itself capable of handling only some three hundred beds, yet, obsessed by the sufferings of the injured multitudes, and the pitifully insufficient number of the available surgeons, these six men, with only twelve orderlies, took over the responsibility not only of the large building, but of the smaller ones as well—a total of twelve hundred beds. The C A M C. would have assigned thirty-two solely professionally employed medical officers, 98 nursing sisters, and a staff of 214 trained orderlies to a hospital of this size.

They took up a most herculean task, of trying to alleviate in a measure the suffering of a great number of individuals. The calamity was that at that time practically all medical attention in Serbia was demanded of and given to the individual, and sanitation and the health of the nation as a whole was neglected.

The Serbian, in his hospitals, during the war, partially overcame the difficulty of accommodation for the wounded by pushing two beds together and putting three patients in the two beds. Later, as the

epidemic added to the terrible congestion, sick and wounded lay between the beds and under the beds, in any place promising a measure of protection from cold and storm, and a hope for some care.

There were orderlies, but none trained except some few old soldiers who had some knowledge of care of wounds. The others were unfit for line work, they received no pay but they drew rations and slept usually in the ward with the patients. As time went along more and more the orderly staffs were recruited from Austrian prisoners who volunteered for the work. They were used to a higher type of living and made definitely better attendants than the Serbs. In the days of the pestilence, though hospital work carried with it a much greater danger, and almost the assurance of an attack of the disease, yet there was never a shortage of volunteers for this humanitarian work. And the Serbs on their part gave to these prisoners care and such consideration as they were able to accord their own men.

* * * * *

AS FOR trained nurses, there were none. If a wounded man had an available female relative reasonably close to the hospital she would come in to care for him. Other than this, a certain number of young women "Sestras" came in to help as they could. These were usually from rural farm communities. No quarters were provided for them and it was quite a usual thing for a medical officer, making night rounds, to find one of these, fully dressed, sleeping between her patients.

To You, Reader, as a Member of this Organization

A policy of reciprocation towards the advertisers in these pages will make this publication a sought-for medium for advertisements.

IF EACH MEMBER OF THIS ORGANIZATION MADE A SINGLE PURCHASE DURING 1938 from the firms advertising, and mentioned the Institute in so doing, its future as an advertising medium would be assured.

Will YOU endeavour, during 1938, to patronize these firms and thus express, in a material manner, the appreciation of the Institute for their continued support?

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

As for hospital clothing, the patients in these hospitals wore the clothes they had worn in the line. They would arrive wearing the original field dressings which had been in place often for several days,—the wounds often terribly foul and the clothing and dressings infested with lice. And with no change of hospital clothing and a multitude waiting for care, disinfection was side-tracked in the earlier months in many places as of secondary importance and impossible under the circumstances.

In justice to the Serbian medical service, I must point out that the manner of transmission of typhus by infected lice has only been learned and proven in recent years. And in 1914, the Serbian officers believed that it was carried in the same manner as typhoid. So they neglected the very essential sanitary principle of controlling vermin.

This special unit had come out expecting to do line work. Consequently, they carried only the two panniers as supplied to a regimental medical officer. Through force of circumstances, having embarked in the care of the wounded in a stationary hospital, they really did work as a sort of casualty clearing station, and with this meagre equipment, having no hot water bottles, feeding cups, none of the intimate paraphernalia for the care of the sick, these six British medical men, with the added assistance of a Russian, commenced with the responsibility of a make-shift hospital, carrying six hundred patients, and by the end of the month, their space had been added to until they were attempting to handle some fifteen hundred.

If they refused to take this work in Nish, it simply meant more sick and wounded without supervision, so it was a case of reverting to the type of surgery and medical care prevalent at the time of the Napoleonic Wars of a hundred years before. Some of the "Sestras" were taught to take temperatures of any very ill and any patients with six degrees of fever (104F) were seen again at night. In our hospitals all would be visited and two degrees would mean special inquiry. At that, seeing again only these very ill ones, meant checking usually from seventy to a hundred after a full day's work was over.

As previously stated, these were primitive people and they were not used to surgery as practised in Canada. A physically fit man was an asset to his family, and to the state. The state knew nothing of pensions. A wounded man was a load and a permanently maimed man, ignored by the state, became a burden on his family, a very serious contingency where existence is a hard struggle. As an example as to how this worked out, a man of magnificent physique was admitted to hospital suffering from gangrene of both feet, and double amputation was advised as necessary to save his life. He demurred but would like to talk it over with his wife who was coming in. The matter was quietly discussed. She would rather be a widow than have a helpless cripple on her hands. He absolutely agreed. They had both made up their minds he would be better dead—and so he died.

* * * * *

IN TWO and a half months, this unit handled some seven thousand cases. They had seen a good deal of relapsing fever and several of the unit were attacked. Then a case of malignant smallpox was found in the ward, and one of the English orderlies developed the condition. Then after the middle of January, one case of typhus was reported in one of the other hospitals.

I am going into rather details as regards this unit being terribly overburdened, working for fatiguingly long hours day after day for weeks, and then with increasingly terrible diseases gaining a foothold, cutting into the staff and thus adding impossibly to the load of the survivors—this unit illustrates conditions throughout the nation it served.

Typhus spread in the city at an appalling rate, and the terribly congested hospitals, lacking linen, without adequate blankets, patients sleeping in their uniforms, the whole dirty and infested with vermin, favored above all else the spread of such a plague as this.

Two days after its appearance in the city a case developed in this hospital. It was promptly sent to the pest hospital. Next day showed two more cases, and day by day the numbers increased at a staggering rate. Members of the staff fell ill, and we find an M.O. temporarily trying to look after four hundred beds. The epidemic broke out in the surgical wards and the operating room had to be closed as each operative case developing the disease died.

The strain on the population was appalling. It was with difficulty that the dead were buried. The effects of the plague were most paralyzing on all community services. Transportation of the sick was accomplished often with the greatest difficulty. One morning a medical officer was appalled to see a load of eight leaving for the pest hospital. In a cab were crowded six typhus patients, gaunt, vacant faces, staring into the distance; on the driver's seat was a small boy with a malignant smallpox patient crowding on his right, a man with typhus on his left.

In the first seven weeks of the epidemic in Uskub, this unit passed from an organization with three medical officers, caring for twelve hundred to fifteen hundred in-patients, and accepting no infectious diseases, to the status of a pest house with four hundred patients and only two medical officers remaining on their feet. These men felt when they walked out in the city that they were almost shunned as a danger by the people, and they were almost pitifully thankful to the resident British consul who received them in his house. For a long time, they had received no word of the American Red Cross Hospital in Gheughali. Now, they knew it had similarly suffered and the chief, Dr. Donnolly, was dead of the plague.

* * * * *

M 2428

STARR'S AMBULANCE

M 2428

102 FOURTEENTH AVENUE EAST

THE FIRST days of March saw some improvement in that the Serbian Government had finally put a modern building at their disposal. On the 3rd of March, twenty-five R.A.M.C. officers passed through the city going north—the contribution of the British war office to combat the plague—a parsimonious futile contribution in this overwhelming cataclysm, you may feel, and so it appeared to the Britishers there in their overburdened worn-out state. One of these officers wrote: "I wondered what earthly use they could be. I was bitterly disappointed, knowing that if all we heard were true, even two hundred of them would not be anything like enough to handle the masses of cases already reported." As a matter of fact, this small unit proved the salvation of the country. These men were workers in a miracle.

As this terrible condition was developing, the Serbian Government became fully aware of its plight, and on the 9th February, it had appealed to the British Foreign Office for the help of a mission of doctors—if possible about a hundred. A similar request was made to France, and was complied with. The request was passed the same day to the War Office, and was immediately submitted by Lord Kitchenier to the D.G.M.S., Sir Alfred Koegh.

Sir Alfred Koegh was one of the great medical administrators of the century—so great that though he had been retired before the war broke out, he was recalled to duty and made D.M.M.S. in England. On the 10th, Sir Alfred called the senior physician of the London Fever Hospital in conference re the sending of a mission of twenty-five selected R.A.M.C. officers to be attached to the Serbian armies. On the 11th he appointed this doctor, William Hunter, to command the mission.

At this time, the character of the epidemic was not known but next day, the 12th, a reply telegram gave it as typhus. Col. Hunter was ready to leave on the 13th and the mission actually left Victoria station on the morning of the 15th—on the sixth day after the request for help was received. It was officially known as the British Military Hospital attached to the Serbian armies. It was not to do clinical hospital work, but to study the situation and work out a preventive programme to check the epidemics in Serbia—to restore the health of the Serbian armies and free the land from infection as quickly and thoroughly as possible. The party evidently proceeded by water as, leaving London on the 15th, it left Marseilles on the 22nd, and arriving in Salonica on the 2nd March, reached Nish on the morning of 4th March.

Someone in London very evidently had slipped up as Col. Hunter's telegram from Salonica to the Serbian government was the first intimation they had that the mission had left London. They arrived at Nish, the war-time capital, at 8 a.m. on 4th March, and before 12 noon, had spent two hours in conference getting all available facts about the epidemic. By the next evening, they had conferred with the Prime Minister, and with the Parliamentary Sanitary Commission, and had inspected the hospitals of the city.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Col. Hunter immediately telegraphed the War Office, asking for tent accommodation for 16,000 patients with the necessary accompanying beds, blankets, sheets, and other essential paraphernalia. However, his duty was to control the plague itself, not to care for the victims. He had in this over-run and further threatened land, to fight against typhus and relapsing fever, lice-borne diseases that were then epidemic in an unprecedented degree, typhoid or enteric, a water-borne disease, then ravaging the country but much less prominently than the first two, and cholera, not then present, but to be expected with the onset of warm weather.

* * * * *

PROPER concepts of sanitation had to be brought intensively to the understanding of the whole people, both civil and military, to develop the necessary front against the common enemy. Wells were of the surface variety in a preponderance of the cases, whilst sewage disposal was usually by the open-ditch method and cesspool. Travel was by a tremendously over-burdened railway system—slowed down to very slow speed by the over strain, the carriages becoming rapidly dingy and filthy and the station accommodation in similar condition. These places reeked with the odors of so-called insecticides such as naphthalin and camphor but the ordinary principles of scrubbing and white-washing for cleanliness were forgotten.

Actually, the only parts reasonably free were the most distant farms. On the one hand less contamination, less crowding, and a higher degree of maintained personal cleanliness; and on the other the troops holding the front line, because their sick were evacuated. Between these two, the railway lines were rivers of infection and the whole country became an inferno of disease.

In the first hospital visited by Col. Hunter, he found 956 infectious cases, and there were only two doctors caring for them. The senior of these, a young Swiss, was dead ten days later. A hospital of 700 cases had only 200 beds for them, the remainder lay between the beds, and under them, and in the aisles, often one blanket only to two or three men.

The numbers of cases in military hospitals from diseases, of course, record only the army infections, but they probably reflect the incidence throughout the civil populace as well. On January 1st, 1915, there were 1889 (typhus, 113, and relapsing fever cases, 1776). On February 1st, there were 6,714 (typhus, 1256, relapsing, 5458), whilst on March 3rd, when the commission arrived, the figure had risen to 10,961 (typhus, 3964, relapsing, 6997). Enteric for the same dates showed January, 496, February, 1658, March, 2383. In March, the daily admissions rose to between 1,000 to 1,500.

The first main problem was the destruction of lice and within forty-eight hours Major Stammers, sanitary officer of the mission, had devised a barrel disinfector later known as the Serbian barrel.

It consisted simply of a barrel, the bottom with many ample perforations, the top with a tight-fitting lid. To operate it, a fire trench was dug, a small boiler placed on this and this fitted to receive the lower end of the barrel. With the clothes loosely placed in this, fifteen minutes steaming effectually disposed of vermin and their eggs. And one barrel could handle the clothing of a company of two hundred and fifty men every two weeks. As pointed out by an American Red Cross officer, it was rather crude and far from being the best obtainable. On the other hand, it was easily constructed, easily understood, and easily operated and so was by way of being most ideal under the circumstances.

This barrel was made in a military arsenal in great quantities and rapidly distributed through the country. Men were specially trained for its use, and it was a most important factor in controlling the plague.

In the Canadian Forces, Capt. Harold Orr, sometime of the 8th Field Ambulance C.E.F., and now resident in Edmonton, developed a dry heat de-lousing system that was so convenient, effective, and economical for use that it was adopted in both British and French forces and his work was recognized by both governments.

* * * * *

BY THE 7th March, five days after arrival in the country, this commission had outlined a programme of.—

- (1) Compulsory notification, isolation and disinfection.
- (2) Arousing and teaching the public by newspapers and pamphlets.
- (3) Supplies of disinfectants and their use by authorities.
- (4) Large public disinfecting stations in centres
- (5) The Serbian barrel for small units and communities—this contrivance already being in course of production and distribution
- (6) Prohibition of travel.

Investment Securities

SPECIALIZING IN OIL ROYALTIES

ENQUIRIES INVITED

CLIFTON C. CROSS & CO.

517 LANCASTER BUILDING, CALGARY

Alberta Manager—Capt. J. H. R. Thomson

The great disease distributing factor here was the individual travelling, herding with his fellows, and disseminating infected lice to them in public conveyances and waiting rooms and inns. The prohibition of leave for the soldier and of travel for the civilian would, of course, rouse a great deal of opposition, not only because of denying a recognized regular liberty but such a drastic step would undoubtedly rouse some general alarm. Its necessity was, however, urged on the government and from March 17th to April 15th, all army leave was stopped, and all railway passenger traffic was suspended.

The original outbreak was in the Valjevo and it naturally remained as the worst infected and the greatest danger point throughout. It was the plan of the British mission to build a great disinfecting station at the first railway junction behind this to block the spread of infection at this point—to establish a hospital centre here—and to put into commission a sanitary train for inoculation and disinfecting. Though the disinfecting station was urged on March 10th, work on it was not commenced until March 27th, and it was not completed until April 21st. As railway traffic had been resumed five days previously, the old distribution factor again showed its effect.

On March 17th, when the ban on travel went into effect, there were 13,891 cases of lice-borne disease in military hospital. As previously stated, the incubation period of these diseases is about ten days, and with traffic at a standstill and contact that much minimized, we could hope for some improvement in two weeks. As a matter of fact, just ten days later, the number of hospital patients reached its peak the 27th March, showing 16,701 cases—an increase of 2,810 in ten days. Five days later, the tide had turned to the extent that there were then 635 cases less, and when rail traffic reopened on the 16th April, there were approximately 4,000 less.

As stated previously, railway traffic reopened before the great Mlad disinfecting station was completed, and ten days after this, again the incubation period, the improvement not only stopped, but there was an increase in these hospital admissions. But the general measures adopted were getting results. The station at Mlad was able to care for 1,700 infested persons per day and the sanitary train was in commission. By 4th June, patients from these diseases totalled 4,469—typhus 2,860, relapsing 1,609, and these were mostly convalescent. Typhoid similarly had dropped from a peak of 2,405 patients the last of February to 160 at this date. In the language of the old chronicle "The plague was stayed".

As to the influence congested traffic had in the spreading of these lice-borne diseases, and allowing ten days as the incubation period, the forty days previous to traffic cessation showed 1,551 new cases after the ten day contamination period was passed, the following forty showed only 432 new cases. Of course, an added factor here would be warm weather, and less congestion.

* * * * *

OF ALL the typhus epidemics in history records this in Serbia was the most rapid to develop and the greatest in extent, and it was by far the most quickly arrested. An Irish epidemic commencing in 1847 lasted two years. One in England from 1863 lasted three years, an outbreak in Poland in 1916 was continuous and still active in 1920.

Typhus claims more victims among medical attendants than any other disease. In twenty-five years in Ireland, among 1,230 physicians attached to institutions, 550 died of typhus (Osler). Apparently 126 Serbian doctors died of it during the epidemic, and there were less than 450 in the country in 1914. Frieberger reports an epidemic at Schutzer in 1915—twenty-four doctors taken ill, and fourteen dying—a mortality of fifty-eight per cent.

This sanitary commission on their train, did many anti-cholera inoculations. They gave as many as 10,235 in five hours, and gave a total of 256,000. The War Office supplied 500,000 sets of doses. It also supplied 70,000 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine.

In estimating the assistance given to the Serbian nation in this crisis, special mention should be made of France, the U.S.A., and Great Britain. France sent one hundred physicians under Col. Jaubert. Undoubtedly, there were private French hospitals. The American Red Cross and other organizations contributed and did wonderful work. There were many British units, and quite a number from other nations. However, to this British sanitary commission, twenty-five officers of the R.A.M.C., engaged solely in preventive measures, working officially and most cordially with the Serbian government, planning and supervising measures for the whole country, and having such marvellous improvement follow these measures, must be attributed a major portion of the credit for the rapid control and the stamping out of this terrible epidemic. To Sir Alfred Koeigh, goes credit for organizing this marvellously successful unit. This whole exploit is another of the little known glories due to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The mission left Serbia on 10th June—the epidemic fully under control rapidly dying out and to be completely finished a couple of months later.

The war has not been mentioned since as in December, 1914, Austria was not making any serious attack into such a fury of disease as raged in Serbia in the early months of 1915. Without question, this pestilence so crippled the country as to affect its fighting power materially, and this will help to account for the success of the combined German-Austrian offensive later.

We have in this country's history, in the last five months of 1914, a stupendous military victory gained against overwhelming odds; and in the first five months of 1915, a greater medical-sanitary victory against greater odds—probably the greatest such victory in the history of the world.

If I were proposing a toast, I would give you the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Civil War in Spain

By Captain H. G. Scott

FOR SOME years past it has been obvious to all who are not willfully blind that there have been in Europe, and elsewhere, signs of coming war. That period is over now, and the war has begun. Europe is burning, and the Far East is ablaze, and the nations not already directly concerned are arming in haste to meet the coming danger.

Now that war has begun in Spain, where it is going to end nobody can yet tell. Will you allow me just to recall very shortly some of the chief facts connected with the war which is now going on in Spain. Most of you, of course, know them perfectly well. You will remember that this civil war as it began, took its rise very largely from a class struggle in Spain—a struggle which had been brewing, one might say for generations, and which finally broke out when King Alfonso was driven from the throne and abdicated. His place was taken by a republican government, and that government had the weakness of revolutionary governments that it could not maintain order among its own supporters. It held office for a little time, and then was succeeded by a government—still republican in name—but, undoubtedly, reactionary in sympathy. A rebellion broke out against this government which was suppressed by the government, but there was just one feature of that suppression which perhaps may be noted—an amazing one

In order to suppress that revolution, Moorish troops were brought over from Africa to fight in Spain. They were accused of tremendous cruelties. I do not think either side can throw stones in respect to that. One of the dreadful features of what has happened in Spain has been the appalling cruelty on both sides and everywhere,

That was a very ominous thing to see the Moors come back to Spain, and be used against the white population. That reactionary government failed to last and was succeeded in turn by another radical—more or less Communist government with a strong dash of anarchy in its ranks. That government again failed to maintain order, and dreadful things went on in Spain. In July of 1936, came the start of the rebellion which has developed into the present war. I do not think it is unfair to call that a strictly class rebellion—a rebellion led by the officers of the regular army, certainly in alliance with the wealthy land-owning class of Spain, and also with the established Church of Spain—the Roman Catholic Church.

* * * * *



ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON, ONT.

Winter Riding

New Gymnasium

New Mess Hall

Cut by courtesy of R.M.C. Review.

AT THE outset, it looked as if it was going to fail. The officers of the army did not have the men behind them. The rank and file were not in favor of the rebellion. It looked as if that rebellion would be suppressed, or would at least fail from sheer want of support. Again came that ominous intervention—the bringing over of Moorish troops from Africa to assist in the rebellion. With the arrival of the Moors, the rebellion began to pick up heart, and to attain a measure of success. The government had very little in the way of efficient officers to meet the rebellion. Its officers had almost all gone over to the rebels, or had been killed by their own troops, and there was very little in the way of organized disciplined forces to meet the rebellion. The rebellion began to gain ground, and then came the beginning of another phase. I am not sure, and I doubt if there is very reliable information available, as to when that next development took place. That is to say—foreign intervention.

That intervention, as you all know, came in the first instance from Italy and Germany on the side of the rebels. for the sake of convenience and reference, I propose to continue calling them the rebels. and the other side—the government. Of course, they call themselves the Nationalists, and they call the Government the Bolsheviks. Now, why should Italy and Germany intervene in the first instance on the one side? Why should Russia and France take part on the other side? The map, I think, supplies the answer to those questions.

You had Italy, fresh from her conquest of Abyssinia, but smarting with anger because of the criticism which she had received and the opposition which she had encountered in the form of those very ineffective sanctions from the powers who disapproved of a deliberate breach of treaty and aggressive conquest by Italy. Therefore, the Italians were not disposed to pay much respect to anything in the way of treaties that they may have signed, or of the interests of those who opposed them. Another motive was, undoubtedly, the dream that has taken possession of the Italian nation, under the inspiration of Mussolini—the dream of a revival of something resembling the old Roman Empire. Italy also had in view the dominion of the Mediterranean, and for that purpose a government in Spain, which was at least sympathetic to the Fascist idea, and certainly a government which was not Bolshevik in character, was extremely desirable from the Italian standpoint. Another aspect of it was that anything approaching to the control of Spain by Italy and her new-found friend, Germany, was an obvious danger and threat to the sanctionist countries—Britain and France—and you only have to look at the map to see that. A hostile Spain, on both sides of the Strait of Gibraltar, in possession of the Canary Islands, and this strip of Africa, the Rio d'Oro, means a deadly threat to the British communications with India and the Far East through the Mediterranean, and to her communications with South Africa, via the West Coast of Africa.

* * * * *

THERE IS this further section of Spanish territory—the Balearic Islands. These islands, in control of Italy, mean another deadly threat to France's communications with her North African em-

pire, from which she proposes to draw black troops to reinforce her native troops in the event of war. Evidently it was of tremendous value to Italy and imperative to Germany, that they should be the dominating powers in Spain. I do not think there is any doubt that is the source of their intervention, plus always their sympathy with the Fascist rebels, and their hostility to the more Bolshevik government of Spain. That was the origin of the development of what began as a civil war into an international war.

The first, we might say, check to the rebel offensive after it had begun to receive its Moorish support and its Italian and German support came when they failed to take Madrid. All the evidence seemed to suggest that they would take Madrid. Even the mighty Times made a terrible blunder. It came out with huge headlines "Last Hours in Madrid" and pointed out that it was merely a matter of a very few hours until the Fascist force occupied Madrid. The last hours have been drawn out for nearly a year, and there is no immediate prospect that the Fascists will occupy Madrid. One might perhaps regard that failure to take Madrid—and it is not quite clear how they did fail—as the Marne of the Spanish republic—a last hour check to what looked like an overwhelming invasion. I think the international brigade which had come into Spain through France for the most part, and which was composed mainly of Russians and French, but also of quite a few British, and also of some Germans, and Italians, drawn from the ranks of anti-fascists in those countries—I think that International Brigade undoubtedly saved Madrid, as far as one can ascertain, because there was very little in the way of efficient organized forces in the Spanish republican army at that time.

However, from that day onward, there has been what one might call something like an approximation of equality in the struggle. On the whole, it has gone against the government, and at the present time, I think the rebels hold roughly two-thirds, perhaps three-fifths, of the whole of Spain, leaving the government only one-third, and, in the course of this last summer, the rebels, as you will remember, finished off all that was left of the government supporters in the north at Bilbao, and through the Basque territory. So what you have now is practically this eastern one-third of Spain left to the government and all the rest in the hands of the rebels. That is a very rough and possibly in some details a little inaccurate sketch of the war up to this time.

* * * * *

WHEN I made up my mind to go to Spain, I had to choose which side I was going to visit, because I soon discovered it was impossible to go to both sides. Anybody who goes to one side is damned in the eyes of the other side. If you go to the rebel side, you are looked upon as a Fascist and a traitor to organized government on the other side. If you go to government Spain, you are regarded as a Bolshevik on the Fascist side, and it is not at all easy to transfer from one side to the other. Between the two there is a great gulf, and, therefore, I had to decide which I was going to do,

"If you go to the rebel side, you will find behind the lines everything perfectly normal in Spain—railways working to proper timetables—plenty of food—business going on normally—life generally pretty normal and peaceful, and if you do get anywhere near the front line, being British, you will find yourself regarded with extreme suspicion, and this was the information I got as to the two sides. I was told: and a considerable measure of hostility in the Fascist ranks. They do not like Great Britain's policy. They are bitterly resentful, and they regard Great Britain as more or less sympathetic to the Spanish Government, and they do not welcome British visitors. They do not treat them in a kindly way. The chances are that you will find yourself with an Italian or German officer attached to you in the nominal character of a guide but actually as a guard who will see to it that you see nothing of real interest." So that was the advice with regard to the Fascist side. On the other hand, it was made clear that apart from that difficulty, I would be quite comfortable

As to the republican side—the government side—I was told. "You will find things very much disorganized. You will find food scarce—you will find travelling bad, and you may have a very rough time, but you will be treated probably with all courtesy and you will be shown practically everything that they can show you, the government attitude being that they have nothing to hide. They welcome visitors, and would like to get all the publicity that they can."

Those were the two arguments, and I decided I was going to the



SHOP WITH

CONFIDENCE

at "THE BAY"

government side. I crossed the frontier in the Pyrenees somewhere around Tour de Carol, but, on the way through Paris I went to the Spanish embassy for various formalities, and made some inquiries, and I found that nobody could tell me anything about train service, because train service in Government Spain does not run to timetables. Nobody could tell me anything about how I was going to get Spanish money. Cook's, for instance, flatly refused to quote any exchange. I could not buy in Paris in the regular way any Spanish money at all. I was told I might get it through private sources, but I might not, and it was very difficult to find out what the rate of exchange was. It is a rather ominous feature of the situation that the government currency is distinctly lower in value than the rebel currency. You can buy in Paris rebel currency at a more or less established rate. You cannot buy government currency and you cannot find out what the rate is in Paris. The Embassy gave me incorrect information with regard to the rate of exchange. And then there was a third thing which was rather ominous, and that is that the Embassy warned me that it would be well to steer clear of the Spanish police on the ground, as they put it, that they were in a disorganized state, and would be of very little assistance. An unkindler view of that situation is that the Spanish police have fallen very largely into the hands of the anarchist element, and they have been conducting a good deal of private murder.

It was suggested to me that the best way to go was by Tour de Carol, and the reason again was significant; that if I had gone by Port Bou, from there to Barcelona, I would have had to travel by steam train, and coal is extremely scarce in government Spain, and that has affected the service badly. Going by Tour de Carol, there is an electric train service down to Barcelona, which is not affected by the coal shortage and is running fairly normally. Therefore, I went by Tour de Carol.

As I had suspected, it was possible to get Spanish currency when one got near the frontier in somewhat irregular ways. The difference between the official rate of exchange in Spain and the unofficial rate just across the frontier in France is quite interesting. The official rate was 70 pesetas to the pound, and the unofficial rate was 250 pesetas to the pound. There are the very strictest regulations in Spain against this irregular exchange. They have all sorts of penalties for anybody caught in Spain exchanging money at the irregular rate, and they have quite a force of private detective agencies trying to locate such transactions,—trying to induce people to make exchanges irregularly, and then denouncing them to the police. I did not risk it in Spain.

* * * * *

I **CROSSED** the frontier at a little village. There is no railway at that particular point, so I just finished with the French people on the frontier, and walked across a little iron bridge into Spain. The French police, when they finished with me, walked over to the side of the bridge and watched me go, and the expression on their

faces was pretty much like the guardians of the Lion's Den, when they watched Daniel introduced to the lions.

At the other end of the bridge, there was a little post of Spanish police—rather unfavorable looking chaps—untidy fellows—heavily armed—and not apparently glad to see me come walking across the bridge. However, they turned out to be exceedingly nice. They made no difficulty about the formalities. Then they all shook hands with me and turned me loose to invade Spain. So I walked off down the empty road, making for the first town I knew of which is called Prycerola. There I went into the local inn to get some food, and it happens that that is the best district in government Spain for food supply—it is quite good. There I ran into an organization of British and Americans who are trying to help the refugee children in Spain. They call it the "Save the Children" organization. It is a British Communist organization, and they were very decent souls, and the man in charge offered me a drive in his motor lorry over the mountains to Barcelona. Of course, I took that at once, and it was an exceedingly interesting drive.

It is a mountainous road. I should say it is a dangerous road to travel. There are very sharp curves—very steep—but not necessarily a perilous road if it is properly driven, and the man who was driving the lorry was an extremely good driver. He took the road at full speed, but there was no need to be excited, as he was a very good driver. We were stopped at various places in the mountains by the government police patrol to examine our credentials. It is about 100 miles into Barcelona. It was extremely cold going over the pass. There was light snow, but as we got down into Barcelona, it began to get quite mild.

* * * * *

ON GETTING into Barcelona, one found oneself at once on the edge of a war. We got in after dark and the streets were darkened as our cities used to be in the Old Country in time of war. The reason for that is not that Barcelona is suffering very severely directly, but it is always liable to air raids and bombardment from the sea and therefore, they keep their streets dark. The atmosphere was

Printing!

Yes—That is Our Business

The A. J. DAVIS PRINTING CO. LTD.

107 Sixth Avenue West, Calgary - Phone M 2207

not very strained. Barcelona is rather out of the main track of the war so far, except for those raids. It is very much in the position of one of the great munition centres in Great Britain during the war. It is the great industrial centre of Spain. Therefore, it is more like a munition centre than one in the heart of the war. Its chief suffering so far has been a civil war within a civil war, because there has been acute friction in Barcelona and Catalonia, which is the name for the northern province of Spain, between the Communists and the Anarchists. It is quite impossible to follow all the different little political sets in government Spain. There are all sorts of them and it is very difficult to understand their distinctions. Roughly speaking, you can say that the Communists and Anarchists are perhaps the two great rival political parties within the government, and there has been the most acute friction between them. In Barcelona itself, that has taken the form of quite heavy street fighting.

The city was covered with flags—very interesting those flags. There were the Spanish republican flag, the Catalanian flag, the Russian Soviet flag, and the most ominous of them all, a flag with one half red, and the other half black—the flag of Spanish Anarchy.

They have their streets covered with posters—war posters—and they are very good. The Spaniards in the war get up their propaganda posters well. I fancy to a certain extent that has developed through illiteracy, and the picture poster plays quite a large part. The food situation is not too good. For the first time I came in contact with what I had been warned of. At the hotel in which I stayed, the only breakfast that we were allowed was a very small roll, and coffee. Most of the people do without breakfast, except for a cup of black coffee. Usually, you cannot get bread outside of the better hotels, but sometimes get a sort of cake. There is a limited amount of food. It is short, but not acutely short, and in the hotels the meals are quite tolerable, provided you were in time, but if you were at all late you were apt to find all the food was gone.

I do not think that I need dwell very much on Barcelona. It was not what you would call very striking. The harbor, I think, was the most noticeable feature of it. I went all around it in a small boat. In normal times it is one of the busy harbors of Europe. Now it is completely dead. Steamers are tied up, and mostly without steam raised, as a result of the submarine and warship campaign which has been waged through the Mediterranean against Spanish government ships—there is no doubt whatever very largely by Italian submarines under the guise of Spanish Fascist rebel ships.

* * * * *

I DID NOT stay long in Barcelona. The only thing I was interested in was the question of internal order, and the question whether there was any truth in the rumors which have been published that Catalonia is thinking of making a separate peace with the rebels. If that were so, it would mean the end of government Spain. In Bar-

celona, the government authorities fiercely deny that there was anything of the sort in prospect, and one would hesitate to believe that they are such fools in Barcelona as to contemplate anything of the sort, if only for the obvious reason that Barcelona has been for generations the chief hotbed of Spanish radicalism and Communism, and for them to abandon the rest of government Spain to try to make a truce with the Fascists would be suicide. That would mean, even if they made this temporary peace, their time would come as soon as the Fascists had finished with the rest of Spain. That rumor is probably untrue, although one can never be quite certain

From Barcelona I went on by train to Valencia, which is now the centre of administration of government Spain. They have removed the government from Madrid to Valencia. I was told the railway was very bad, and I should try to arrange if possible to go by lorry. But I was not able to arrange it and had to go by train. The interpreter at the hotel said he would get me my ticket, and see a good seat was reserved. But, as the hotel people were doubtful if there would be a train, his reservation did not seem to be of great value and actually it was a complete farce. When I got to the train, which was supposed to leave about nine in the evening, it was a very long train. I had a first-class ticket, and there was one first-class coach. The Third-class coaches were jammed to capacity, and when I got in I found the first-class coach also was full to capacity with troops. All compartments were reserved for the military, but the corridor was largely vacant. I got into the corridor, and about half-past ten, an engine made its appearance in the distance. The arrival of the engine was the signal for people to come in and occupy the already occupied corridor, until that carriage was very much in the position of a crowded tube coach in the peak of the rush in a London underground.

We left about eleven o'clock. Fortunately, about daylight, we came to a fairly large town, and there was a minor exodus, which allowed us to stretch out. Most of those who were going to Valencia were soldiers, and there was not a single hint of bad temper or discourtesy in spite of the discomfort of the journey.

It was impossible to get anything to eat or drink. At one station there was some bread and wine, but the crowd was so great that one had to do without it. We got to Valencia about two o'clock the next day. The only point that one might note on the journey was when an aeroplane came over. The appearance of an aeroplane on that line is always interesting, because one is not quite sure whether it is a friendly government plane or a Fascist plane. However, it was a government aeroplane.

* * * * *

WHEN we got into Valencia, I found that the place was crowded to a tremendous degree. Every hotel was full. Every private house was taking somebody in. Some of the British correspondents who were in Spain were sleeping on floors anywhere. I was very lucky. Just by a chance I found a hotel where a man had just

left, and got a room. It is very important to have a room because you cannot buy food in the ordinary way. At hotels, if you have a room, you get meals with your room, and those meals are not very attractive, but they are sufficient. If you have not got a room, you are very much at a loss. The regular residents have food cards, but the visitors have not. There are very few of the hotels which sell a limited number of meal tickets, and you might get in on one of those, otherwise you are liable to have a pretty thin time of it.

The town itself is very much in the war zone, largely as a result of raids from the Balearics and bombing. It was badly damaged the night before I got there. It is well provided with anti-aircraft defence, but they cannot keep the raiders off altogether. A few days after I had been there it was bombed again, and it is bombed at intervals, so that Valencia is thoroughly in the war, and as we know from our own experiences in the Great War, the nearer the front, the higher the morale. In Catalonia, I was inclined to think that the morale on the government side was low, but when one got into Valencia, I think the morale was definitely higher, and it rose the nearer you got to the actual fighting front. The government headquarters is at Valencia, and I found the government authorities extremely kindly and extremely helpful. They were perfectly willing to show one all they could, and they made no attempt to inquire as to what one's sympathies were, and no attempt to dictate as to what one was going to write or say.

I was present at a conference when one of the commissars was giving a description of the propaganda methods carried on by the government behind the Fascists' lines. There was nothing very sensational about it. It was very much what one would expect, but the point that struck me was this: that while they gave us this information they said to us: "Now, we do not know what you men are going to say or write about what you see here in government Spain. If you write or speak sympathetically, we will feel indebted to you, but we make no attempt to dictate to you as to what you are going to say or write." That was an entirely different attitude from what I found prevailed on the Fascist side, and it naturally leaves a pleasant impression behind.

**Alberta Laundry
Limited**

DRY CLEANERS

Phone R 2051
730 2nd AVENUE WEST
Calgary, Alberta

**JENKINS'
Groceries Limited**
CALGARY

Operating 38 Retail Stores
Throughout Alberta

As far as their propaganda methods behind the Fascists' lines are concerned, they work with loud-speakers in the trenches and from these loud-speakers they make appeals to the Spaniards fighting on the other side to drop their attack on their duly elected government and come over and join the government forces. They also use rockets to fling pamphlets among troops on the Fascists' side and spread them amongst the rebels, and they have had quite a good deal of success by these methods. There is a continual trickle of deserters from amongst the Spaniards on the rebel side. That is what they say, and they say that the trickle has now reached such proportions that they are in a position to form four complete battalions of deserters.

It is very difficult to detect a traitor under circumstances like that. There are certain to be spies, posing as deserters, and, therefore, I should say it is very hard to form a really reliable opinion as to the genuine success of those attempts to undermine the loyalty of the Fascist regiments. But that is their statement—that there is a steady trickle of desertion, which has now reached sufficient proportions to provide them with four battalions.

* * * * *

I WATCHED a considerable number of their new recruits drilling in Valencia. They make no attempt to prevent people watching drilling of their recruits, and there was nothing unusual or particularly striking about those squads. They were in all stages of drill. Some of them were the most awkward raw squads, and some of them fairly efficient. There was nothing in the least phenomenal about them. Their equipment was very much the same sort of thing that prevailed in Great Britain at the start of the Great War. As far as I could see, they were perfectly willing, cheerful recruits. There was no sign of reluctance about them. Most of them were young fellows, and most of them were like recruits in a British country, some of them taking it in deadly earnest, others regarding it all as a lark, but there was not any sign of what I have called sullen reluctance about them. That applied right along through the atmosphere in Valencia. The whole atmosphere was quite different from what I expected to find.

I saw not a sign of disorder in the streets in Barcelona, Valencia, or Madrid. That has no application to what has happened in the past, because I should say there is not the faintest doubt that dreadful things have been happening on both sides all through Spain. I do not think either side can throw stones at one another in that respect. There was none of it that I saw, and man after man among the foreign observers was commenting on the same fact of the complete absence of disorder in the streets.

The government is very hard up for petrol, and they make no pretence of hiding that fact. It is very difficult for the non-official person to move about government Spain outside of very narrow limits. The petrol is all government controlled, and there are only very small allowances made to any except the military. There is no control of

your movements, other than being stopped at police patrols along the roads, and then only to show that your papers are in order, and you can go about exactly as you like. At night pedestrians are also allowed to move quite freely, but you have to be in possession of the pass word in order to drive about the streets or leave the towns.

* * * * *

NONE—not even the most favorable critic—could call the Spanish government army a smart body. They are sloppy to a degree. There is not the least attempt at anything like military smartness. Their uniforms are very varied. There is a certain amount of khaki, but a considerable number of the troops wear blue overalls. The saluting is entirely done in the Communistic fashion of the raising of the closed fist. There is nothing in the way of ceremony. The soldiers might not be smart, but they were courteous and decent to visitors. I asked for permission to go up to Madrid, and the government was very obliging about it. They arranged it at once. I went up by car with another Englishman who had brought his own car, and his own chauffeur to Spain. It is about 250 miles by road from Valencia to Madrid. The railway which used to run has been cut by rebel action in the vicinity of Madrid, and is not working, and any traffic between Valencia and Madrid must go by road.

We started at about half-past five in the morning, before daylight, and got away through patrols with a little difficulty. The traffic on the road was already beginning at that time. The road itself was an excellent road—hard surfaced—just like glass to travel over. It rises very steeply into the hills, and then you get on to a tableland. The only noticeable feature of the road from an engineering standpoint is one tremendous river gorge, which one has to cross by steep zig-zagging with hairpin bends. However, our chauffeur was a first-class man at the game and we had no difficulty. There was one ominous feature and that was that in the ditches beside the road at odd intervals were the burned out wrecks of cars, and these cars were almost riddled with machine gun bullets—the result of Fascist aeroplanes raiding the traffic down the road.

I came in contact with a young American who had driven an ambulance on the road until his nerves gave out altogether. He was one of a group which had come over from the States to do Red Cross work for the Spanish government, and of his particular group three were killed, and almost all the rest had been wounded driving their ambulances. There are a few villages on the road, but no large towns to speak of. It took us seven hours to do the 250 miles. We had no stops except one for petrol. We came across the disused railway at intervals, with no traffic on it, but they are making an effort to complete a new line to take the place of the one that has been cut, and that new line we saw at intervals. Until it is finished they have to supply and munition the whole of Madrid over that single 250 mile road, and you can imagine that is a tremendous effort. The new rail-

way, they hoped, would be ready by this winter, but it is not going to be ready. They are evidently taking a long view of the war and perhaps that is an indication of what the government thinks about the duration of the war—that although this new line is not ready yet, they are still pressing the building of it, as if they expected the war to last for quite a time yet. The road itself has also been cut about twenty-five miles out of Madrid and over the rest of the journey one had to go over a detour.

* * * * *

THE FIRST sign that we were getting fairly close to the actual front was a great belt of barbed wire, stretching right across the country through which the road passed. Then when we actually got near to Madrid, the traffic thickened a bit, and there was a great deal of military traffic on the road, but there was no confusion. From the outskirts of Madrid, we came on the first of the deep trenches dug close to the side of the road.

Getting into Madrid itself there was nothing abnormal in our first sight of the city. The streets were very full of people. The trams were running and all crowded, and, unless you had known the circumstances, you would not have suspected that you were coming into a city which had been under siege for nearly a year. Hotel accommodation in Madrid is not easy to get unless you have special arrangements, but the government had very decently 'phoned ahead to reserve us rooms at one of their hotels, which is under control of the government.

The first sight that I got of the actual front was in Madrid. I asked if I could go to the trenches, and they made no difficulty, and I went into the trenches at University City, which is a sector where the keenest fighting has been. Now, it is a strange situation in that great city, because the front is so very close to the normal life of the city. You leave the streets, crowded and perfectly normal, and then as you get towards the fighting zone you see that there are apparently extensive street repairs going on. The tram lines are untouched, but the paving of the rest of the streets is all gone, and only the sandy ground underneath is left. The reason for the disappearance of the paving

DENTIST	
DR. J. M. WARREN	
236 8th Avenue West	
CALGARY	
X-Ray	Over
M 3447	Kresges

S. C. W. MORRIS	
M.D., C.M.	
ALL FORMS OF ELECTRICAL	
TREATMENT	
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SCALP	
602 Southam Building	
M 7006	Calgary W 3696

appears at intervals along the street. The paving stones have been used to build barricades for street fighting, and those barricades are fine pieces of work.

In places, particularly at intersections, they are built across each street forming the intersection so that a large intersection becomes a miniature fortress. In other places, you have one after another for about 100 yards. In some cases they are built right across the street. In other cases they are built half-way across from each side and echeloned to allow traffic to go down the streets. Where the streets are running towards the front, you have a series of those barricades built one behind the other as stoppages to machine gun or rifle fire. The ominous feature, of course, about them is that they indicate that the government is prepared to carry their defence of Madrid into fighting street by street, and you can imagine what the effect of machine guns used from behind such barricades will be. It means that if the Fascists take Madrid, they will have to take it street by street.

* * * * *

WHEN WE got close to the front, the streets were all closed by barbed wire, and we had to get special permission to go through. The Officer Commanding the area who was a real soldier, smartly uniformed and extremely courteous, gave us the necessary permission. When we got into the front line trenches there was a fair amount of scattered rifle and machine gun fire. The men in the trenches were thoroughly at their ease—not a bit smart, but alert and businesslike, and very friendly and glad to see a visitor. They seemed to make it a point of courtesy to offer any visitor a shot with the machine gun at the Fascists. They offered me this customary courtesy, which I refused, because I had signed the orthodox pledge of neutrality before leaving Great Britain. The machine gunner was rather disappointed and in order to make sure that he had not entirely failed in his duty, he proceeded to fire a few bursts.

The buildings opposite to us were wrecks of the university clinic. The Fascists occupied it with small attachments, because it is a very dangerous spot from their point of view being an acute angled salient. It is supplied from the Fascist lines by a narrow gauge railway running practically all the way under cover. The government say that they can take it at any time, and the reason why they do not do so is that it is well covered with heavy batteries, and it would be extremely expensive to hold it if they did. It is constantly the scene of a certain amount of trench fighting, but I think unless something has happened since I was there that I have not read about, it is still in Fascist hands.

After leaving the trenches there, we went up into a house which was parallel to the line of the trenches, and was used as an observation base. The windows had been smashed out of it, and from it we got a splendid view of the Fascist lines. It was fairly high up, and we looked over the river valley which sloped away from the government lines. From that point we could watch the Fascist battery facing us on the hillside, beyond the river, and actually firing at that

time. The thing that interested me was what I thought the extremely exposed position of the Fascist guns. One could see the blue smoke rise from every discharge, and they were on top of a bare hill.

As far as the city itself is concerned, it has suffered severely, and yet not as much as one might have expected. Some sectors of it are pretty well smashed to bits, but these are comparatively small; nothing like the amount of damage that I expected to find in view of what I had read. The anti-aircraft defences are very good now. The Government anti-aircraft equipment appears to be first class, and they do not suffer much from air raids now. I was surprised that the actual destruction was not greater than it is.

* * * * *

THE MORALE of the people is quite up to the level of anything we saw amongst the French inhabitants in the Great War. You have in Madrid a southern people, who are supposed to be very emotional, yet they have stood that siege for nearly a year, and their nerves are not affected.

I talked to one business man in Madrid, and he said: "Look at that street down below—it looks very peaceful. I was sitting here in this window a few weeks ago, and a shell came down into that street and killed fourteen people. It was the only shell that fell in Madrid that day, but the same sort of thing is going on all the time."

A striking feature of the siege is this. I had a chat with the mayor of Madrid—a stout, quiet, little man and he told me that the pre-war population of Madrid was just under a million. When the siege began, and it was obvious that provision in Madrid would be difficult, the government started to evacuate as many of the people as it could. It evacuated approximately 250,000. The refugees who had come in were almost the same number, so that the city did not lose population. Ever since that evacuation there has been a steady trickle back of the people who were evacuated.

The mayor told us that when this evacuation started, he sent away his own family as an example to the rest of the citizens, and he never ceases to be worried by them writing to him asking to come back again.

With respect to the food supply of Madrid the mayor told us that, because of the cutting of the railways and the general shortage, Madrid is getting only half its normal food supply, and yet with that, they are managing to keep their people fed—not comfortably, but quite tolerably, and if it can be kept up, they are not going to be starved out. You cannot get any milk with your coffee in Madrid, as the milk supply has been given to the children, and all the best of

M 2428

STARR'S AMBULANCE

M 2428

102 FOURTEENTH AVENUE EAST

the food is allotted to the children. The result is that the infant mortality has fallen in Madrid since the start of the siege.

The same regulations apply to moving about Madrid as in Valencia. Nobody bothers you except in the actual fighting zones. The moving picture theatres are still going on. A film on Rhodes was being shown in Madrid while I was there. Generally speaking, life is fairly normal on the surface at any rate. The water supply has been kept up, and the electric light supply. They are short of coal and gas for heating purposes, but are able to make use of electric heating.

* * * * *

ONE NIGHT at dinner in my hotel, I was introduced to a man in plain clothes. He was introduced as Father so-and-so—a Roman Catholic priest and I was later told what he was doing that evening in the hotel. Along with a German Protestant clergyman, he was negotiating for the reopening of the churches in government Spain. The Communist side of the government is all in favor of reopening the churches, but the opposition is coming from the Anarchists. The government was able to tell these clergymen that they could guarantee the churches against destruction, and against direct attack if they are reopened, but they could not guarantee that the Anarchists would not send representatives to the service in the guise of worshippers, to note the most devout in the congregation, and would then murder them in the streets after the services were over.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE REAL HAM
TRY

BURNS' **5** POINT

||
"Deliciously Tender
Baked, Broiled or
Fried"



||
Quickly Prepared
in 7 to 8 minutes
to the pound

||
"The 5 Points the way to Better Meals"

The indications are that they will get those churches reopened, and it is one of the signs of the passage of the revolution into something approaching normality, which is the story of almost all revolutions in the history of the world. They gradually move to something like stability and normality, and I think they are moving towards that in Spain now.

Night in Madrid was really very picturesque. You had the barricaded streets with very little traffic, and once the noise of the traffic was gone, in the hotel where I stayed, with the windows open, one could go to sleep to an accompaniment of the rifle and machine gun fire from the trenches with, at intervals, the heavy thud of the guns. It was very much like a quiet day in the reserve lines in France, with the blessed difference that I knew I need not stay very long or return once I got away.

The only other point that I want to mention is the question of what is known as "the fifth column". That is the supposed existence of organized treason behind the government lines. It is almost certain to exist to a certain extent, but it is impossible to estimate how serious it is. We asked the mayor about that, and he expressed the opinion that it was not very dangerous in Madrid. Yet, within a day or two the Commander-in-Chief had announced the discovery of a tremendous widespread plot amongst concealed Fascists in Madrid, which necessitated wholesale arrests all over the city. This is an indication that possibly the officials might be taken by surprise.

When I went down from Madrid to Valencia, I went in a government car, driven by an inexperienced and incompetent Spanish chauffeur, but we had no real difficulty, and from Valencia I flew back over the Pyrenees to Toulouse in France. That air journey is also subject to occasional incidents when the aeroplanes are attacked by Fascist planes, but nothing happened on my journey.

* * * * *

ONE MAY try to sum up what is the general impression of the prospects in the civil war. There are constant discussions as to the numbers of foreign auxiliaries on both sides, and I heard all sorts of reports. I thought the best information I got was from a young Englishman on the government side in Spain, who seemed to know what he was talking about and his estimate was about 40,000 on the government side in the International Brigade, which has suffered terrible losses in the fighting, and, on the Fascist side, about 100,000 Italians and 30,000 Germans. I do not think you can rely on any estimate that you can get, but the bulk of the opinions seem to suggest that the majority of the foreign auxiliaries are on the Fascist side, and I think there is a certain amount of justification for saying that if foreign assistance was withdrawn the government would win especially as they have plenty of man-power still unused.

That seems to be the opinion as to the foreign assistance. How that assistance is coming in is plain enough on the Fascist side. It is coming in by sea from Italy. One man of the International Brigade gave me some information, which I think is really of interest. He was a young Scotchman who had been flying for the government for over a year, and he told me that when he first came into Spain to fly, the government aeroplanes were so inferior to the Fascist planes that he spent most of his time hiding in the clouds to avoid certain death, but later on French and Russian planes came in, and when they got those French planes they found they were easily superior to either the German or the Italian planes, and thereafter the supremacy of the air shifted to the government side. He could not speak from personal experience as to the Russian planes because the Russians allowed nobody but their own pilots to operate their own planes, but the Russian and French planes were superior to the best Italian and German planes which came into Spain.

There is another point that I might give you as to possible happenings. The Fascists have cleared out the whole of the north, and the question is where the next stroke is going to fall. You have read in the papers that it is rather expected to be in the Teruel area. The suggestion has been that the Fascists will try to drive forward and try to cut off Barcelona from Valencia and then destroy Catalonia, just as they have destroyed the country to the north. In the early part of September two of the best known American correspondents on the government side in Madrid were just starting up to look over the Teruel country, because they had communications from the government officials that there was going to be a strenuous battle in the near future in that area.

* * * * *

I HAVE not the faintest idea, and I do not propose to suggest, what the outcome of this struggle is going to be. As far as I could gather, the opinion on the spot is if further foreign assistance is not given to the Fascists, the government can hold their own, unless they run short of food and petrol. If they can get supplies, they do not require military assistance—so much so that they are now refusing any more foreign pilots volunteering to come into Spain. They have sent away many of their own young officers to France and Russia for training, and they are coming back and taking over their duties on the government side. Their army is steadily improving in efficiency. Some of those who saw the fight at Belchite in early August described it to me after watching it at close quarters as a terrible bloody fight, with great courage shown on both sides. The Fascists made a cathedral their strong point, and that cathedral was shelled from close range by the government artillery but the Fascists held on there until it was finally rushed with the bayonet.

The efficiency of the Spanish government army appears to have improved, and with plenty of men at their disposal it seems to be a matter of their getting supplies. If, on the other hand, unlimited reinforcements of men and munitions are to be poured in from Italy and

Germany on to the rebel side, the possibility is that the government will be lost. As far as we are concerned, I fancy it is much more dangerous if the Fascists win than if the Communists win.

The upshot of it all is that you have there in Spain dreadful bloodshed which has no particular prospect of coming to an end in the near future. What it means for Europe and the whole world is impossible to estimate at the present time. It looks as if Russia has become completely paralyzed by internal strife, and the killing of many of the leading officers and officials by Stalin and his associates.

You have, therefore, some indications of a great world strategy developed by Germany, Italy and Japan in conjunction, and there is the immediate fear of the result of that strategy in Europe. What it is going to mean for the world one cannot say, but, looking at it from twenty years after the Armistice, one can hardly help feeling a sense of intense bitterness. We who belong to the fighting forces of the Empire and her Allies, gave to the statesmen of the world victory, and peace. They have thrown the victory away and have allowed the peace to be destroyed.

To You, Reader, as a Member of this Organization

A policy of reciprocation towards the advertisers in these pages will make this publication a sought-for medium for advertisements.

IF EACH MEMBER OF THIS ORGANIZATION MADE A SINGLE PURCHASE DURING 1938 from the firms advertising, and mentioned the Institute in so doing, its future as an advertising medium would be assured.

Will **YOU** endeavour, during 1938, to patronize these firms and thus express, in a material manner, the appreciation of the Institute for their continued support?

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

The Royal Military College of Canada

THE Royal Military College of Canada is the only National Educational Institution in the Dominion and is specially designed to furnish the Gentlemen Cadets with a broad scientific and academic education which will provide the foundation for their success in either civil or military life. Commissions in the British Army, Royal Air Force, Indian Army, Canadian Permanent Force and Royal Canadian Air Force are offered annually to Graduates. A limited number of Naval Cadetships are available to Gentlemen Cadets who successfully complete the first two years at the Royal Military College, and who desire to obtain commissions in the Royal Canadian Navy.

A Diploma of Graduation from the Royal Military College is accepted by the principal Universities of Canada as equivalent, subject for subject, to those covered in the first three years of the university course. The length of the course is four years, in four terms of about ten months each, and the total cost of the course, including accommodation, board, uniform, instructional materials, etc., is about \$1,500. Candidates must have attained the age of 16 years and not have attained the age of 19 years on the 1st January of the year in which they desire to enter the College. The entrance qualifications are Junior matriculation in Arts or Science or a pass standard in any of the equivalent examinations conducted by the Provincial Departments of Education. Vacancies are allotted, according to population, to the respective Provinces, and are filled in order of merit obtained by candidates in the examinations above mentioned.

Applications, accompanied by certified abstract from Birth Register, in duplicate, and two certificates of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the place of worship the candidate usually attends, and the head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least two preceding years, should be submitted before the 31st May to—

**THE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO**

by whom full particulars will be furnished.

The Bottleneck of Asia, and Its Significance

Lieut. C. G. Anderson

ALL THE great powers are watching the current events which are taking place throughout the world. The result is that many factors are taking place, which have a great bearing on the military significance of the present day situation. In my study of the Far Eastern situation, it has often been stated that economic factors have a military bearing. This is quite true. In studying this situation, I commenced a study of agricultural problems of some other portions of the world having drought conditions similar to those in Western Canada. I found I was involved in a study of the history of some of those countries, one of which was Manchuria, and also the military factors involved therein.

Many addresses have been given on the Far Eastern military situation, so I have taken as the topic for discussion tonight, "The Bottleneck of Asia, and Its Military Significance." The reason I have done so is that, to my mind, "the bottleneck of Asia", which I will describe to you later, is of greater military significance than any other factor in the world, because, should a general war break out in Asia, it will involve three-fifths of the world's population. It will become a land-power war, which cannot be isolated by naval strategy. As you know, in the Civil War in Spain, all the great powers have been endeavoring to isolate by such means.

In studying "The Bottleneck of Asia, and Its Military Significance", it becomes necessary to study Manchuria, or Manchukuo. I will use the word Manchuria, because that is the name which has been used for three hundred years.

Briefly, Manchuria is a great mountain plateau in part of Eastern Asia, roughly having an area of 380,000 square miles, a territory slightly less than that of Alberta, or another way to describe it would be half the size of Mexico. One might say it was equal to the area of Great Britain and Spain combined. It has many outstanding physical features, which are similar to Western Canada, prominently that it is shut off from the sea by great mountain ranges. It is a high mountain plateau, and it gets winds which sweep over that plateau from the Gobi Desert, which are similar to our Chinooks, known as "The Yellow Dust", because of the dust storms they bring from the Desert. It has many great rivers, including the Amur, which separates Manchuria from Siberia, or the Eastern Republic of the Soviet. It has also the Sungari which flows into the Amur, and, situated on that river is Harbin, which is often referred to as the Minneapolis of Manchuria.

* * * * *

IT HAS often been stated that China owned Manchuria. That is putting the cart before the horse, because the Manchus came out of Manchuria and conquered all China, and, up until about 1908, the Chinese were prohibited from migrating into Manchuria, so that it would be more proper to say that Manchuria owned China.

In studying the history of Manchuria, the Japanese became involved in a dispute with China over Korea, and, as a result of that, they, with their armed forces, advanced to north of Mukden. Finally, a treaty was enacted at Sinreonoseki, in Japan, in 1895, and largely through the pressure of the great powers of that time, Russia, Great Britain, and France, who feared Japanese rising supremacy, Japan had to cede the territory she had won, and, in lieu of that, was given twenty million dollars. Now, a little later than 1895, Russia commenced building the Trans-Siberian Railway, and as you will know, having to go outside of then Chinese territory, she believed that the opportunity presented itself to take a short cut across Manchuria to Vladivostok, rather than taking a round-about route. So she made a secret treaty with China, with the result that she was given permission to build the Chinese Eastern Railway across from Chita to Vladivostok—a distance of 695 miles, together with a branch south from Harbin to the Liaotung peninsula, or what is now known as the Dairen peninsula, which gave Russia an all-weather port on the Yellow Sea.

Russia then commenced to build Port Arthur and made it a great fortified centre. Japan, as you will know, lies across the sea from Korea. She has always feared Russia because of Vladivostok being just across the Sea of Japan from the Japanese Archipelago. The net result of this was that the Russian-Japanese war took place. The Japanese again went as far north as Mukden, and also took Port Arthur. Japan has always tried to impress the world that it was a great feat of arms, but let me remind you that at that time it was 6,000 miles from Leningrad, or St. Petersburg then, across to the plains of Manchuria. The Russian army was operating 6,000 miles from its base—a single line of railway—but what defeated Russia was the graft behind the lines. Many a Russian died with sawdust in his cartridges. Japan believed that she was going to keep a large portion of Manchuria. However, the great powers, largely at the instigation of President Theodore Roosevelt, persuaded Japan to sign the Treaty of Portsmouth, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1905, in which Japan, instead of being given all this territory, was given the South Manchurian Railway. That is the branch of the old Chinese Eastern from Harbin down to Port Arthur—a strip sixty-six feet wide, and also a ninety-nine year lease on the Liaotung Peninsula.

* * * * *

ANY STUDY of the Far East, of necessity, is a study of railways. You will realize that these railways were built for military purposes in the first place, and not as an economic factor. The Chinese Eastern was built across Manchuria by Russia, in order to shorten her route to Vladivostok. The South Manchurian Railway,

or the branch of the Chinese Eastern, was built to give Russia an all-weather port in the Yellow Sea. Japan took this branch over, and a strip sixty-six feet wide. The first thing she had to do was change the railway gauge of the South Manchurian to standard gauge. If any of you officers served in Siberia, you will know that the gauge of the Russian railways are broad gauge—five feet. The standard gauge, which is used on the American continent, is 4 feet 8½ inches, so that Japan had to change the gauge of the South Manchurian from five feet to 4 feet 8½ inches. She bought the best rolling stock from the American and Baldwin Locomotive Works, together with passenger equipment from the Pullman Company. She offered China an opportunity of subscribing to the stock in the new company, but China refused to have anything to do with it. The stock was oversubscribed 1066 times. The actual investment which Japan has put into Manchuria in the railways, and the South Manchurian particularly, is roughly about 400 million dollars, but, since she has taken over the South Manchurian Railway and commenced the development of Manchuria, she annually takes from Manchuria roughly 450 million dollars worth of agricultural products alone.

Now, the railways of Manchuria may be described as the “fish bone” of the country. The South Manchurian Railway is also referred to as the “C.P.R. of Asia”. It has twelve departments, highly organized by the Japanese, but, largely, the man work development has been done by the Chinese. When Japan, in 1905, commenced her colonization in Manchuria, there was, roughly, five million of a population. Today, it is a little over thirty-two million, but that has been largely by Chinese immigration from the Shantung Peninsula. The Japanese took them across in ships to Dairen, which is now their great port, and, which in the days of the Russians, was a mud flat. Dairen, and what the Japanese have done there, is comparable with what the British and United States of America interests have done on the mud flats at Shanghai, in building a great modern city and port.

I will only be able to deal with two departments of the South Manchurian Railway—one the Agricultural Department, and the other the Geological. The Agricultural Department is probably the

THE LATEST
MAGAZINES
THE FRESHEST
SMOKES
HARRY'S
NEWS & TOBACCO SHOP
109 Eighth Ave. West M 7938
CALGARY

**PLUNKETT AND
SAVAGE**
CALGARY, ALTA.
Wholesale
TOBACCOS
CIGARETTES
CONFECTIONERY
and FRUIT

more important, because Japan, in her original endeavor, was faced with two factors; that she either would remain an agricultural population, or that she would become a great manufacturing nation. Having the benefit of cheap electric power, and a population whose standard of living, in comparison with other countries of the world, was very low, she could produce manufactured goods at a very small fraction of the cost, compared with other countries. So she embarked upon a great manufacturing venture. She required raw materials, and she also required a purchasing power—or a purchasing public—for those goods. In Manchuria, she has endeavored to develop such

* * * * *

NOW, THE Agricultural Department found that on the plains of Manchuria, it was possible to grow the soya bean. The soya bean is known as "the wonder bean of Asia", and it has many uses, which are now only being found in America. From the soya bean the Japanese have been able to make soap, soups, enamels, numerous explosives, lubricating oil, and a substitute for rubber—vulcanite. Incidentally, when you grasp the steering wheel of a Ford car, you simply have a handful of soya beans in your hand—thanks to Henry Ford. After the extraction of the oil from the soya bean in the bean mills of Manchuria, the Japanese have pressed this residue into large cakes—what I would call drummed cheese. This residue is then shipped to Japan in these great wheels, it is then shaved up and used as a fertilizer on Japan's poor and impoverished soil, which is of volcanic origin. It supplies the necessary nitrogen to this soil, so that rice can be grown for Japan's teeming millions.

The soya bean is essential to Japan's very existence, and Japan is in Manchuria to stay!

Now, she further extended her lines of railway, and her Geological Department discovered in what is known as the Little King Ghan Mountains, not a great distance from Mukden, a great mountain of coal. The Geological Department has developed here at Fushan the greatest strip coal mine in the world, having roughly a billion tons of potential coal, while the Japanese mine by the strip method, fifty millions tons of coal per year from the King Ghan Mountains. **Japan lacks three things—oil, coal and iron—within her own archipelago,** and in Manchuria, she was able to supply some of those lacking minerals, viz., coal. Incidentally, in the upper shales, there are large deposits of oil bearing shales, from which the Japanese have successfully extracted mineral oil.

* * * * *

COMING now to her expansion campaign. In 1932 and prior to that time, the northern portion of Manchuria was largely under Russian influence. So, when the present Soviet regime took over, they took over the Chinese Eastern Railway, which had been constructed by the Czar. Incidentally, the Chinese Eastern was a broad gauge road or five feet—the South Manchurian standard gauge. The Russians continued to ship many supplies of all kinds to Vladi-

vostok, and Vladisvostok continued to be a large and flourishing port. Russia also commenced fortifying Vladisvostok. The Japanese, realizing what was taking place, and wishing to get control of the Chinese Eastern, built a branch from Hsinking across into Korea, to a place called Yuka-Rashur. You can see what happened to the Chinese Eastern Railway, east of Harbin! The Japanese, then, instead of shipping up to Harbin, or moving goods over it from Chita, going through the port of Vladivostok, took these goods up through Korea, and cut off the usefulness of the Chinese Eastern for the Russians. Then developed the Chinese Eastern dispute, which briefly resulted in Russia selling the Chinese Eastern to Japan for forty million dollars. Thus Japan had then acquired full control of the main railway lines of Manchuria. She has always feared Russia, close to her very door, and, having taken over control of Manchuria, she has had to protect a great frontier, roughly 2,000 miles in length.

Lake Baikal is situated at what is known as "the bottleneck of Asia", because Siberia has been pushed south geologically, and climatically, to Lake Baikal. Lake Baikal is a lake about 400 miles long, and roughly forty-five miles in width. It is the entrance to the Lena Goldfields—the great Lena River flowing to the Arctic. Russia, in the old days, shipped many of her political prisoners to the Lena goldfields.

Situated in and around Lake Baikal, and north of there, on the Lena, are great minerals—gold, coal, iron, and platinum—together with enormous resources of unlimited water power, which is available for hydro-electric developments.

Formerly China came to the borders of Manchuria, Mongolia, and Russia. In other words, that was "the bunching point of Asia". Japan realized if it were possible for her to reach "the bottleneck of Asia", in her aggressive campaign, to get greater markets and raw materials, that she would have Russia at a disadvantage; and she might possibly be able to sever the Far Eastern Republic of the Soviet from the rest of Russia.

The next move was in 1932—the Shanghai incident—which was the result of a cotton boycott against Japanese cotton—by the Chinese. A late chief of mine—Albert Helmer—once remarked, "if we could persuade the Chinese to wear a shirt tail six inches longer, we would keep all the cotton mills in the world working overtime", which is true due to the immense population. However, the Chinese in Shanghai particularly, executed what might be called a boycott in 1932, together with the flooding of cheap Russian cotton goods, and aggravated Japan. The result was that Japan seized the opportunity of entering Shanghai, and the Yangtze Valley in the hope that she could get fairer treatment so far as her markets were concerned. She then commenced a campaign in North China, going through parts of Mongolia. Russia, in the meantime, had formed what is known as the Outer Mongolian Republic, and in that republic, both Japan and Russia are searching for oil. In the old days, I believe, the remark was made by Napoleon that "an army travels on its stomach", which

is true to some extent, but it is also true an army in modern times travels on "an oil can", because of the advance in the modern machinery of war.

* * * * *

THE question then arises, "What has Russia been doing throughout that period?" Russia already had the Trans-siberian, and she was cut off from the use of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Vladivostok. Russia then commenced to double track the Trans-siberian, from Chita, fifty miles north of the former line, which follows the Amur River, and down to Vladivostok. Realizing some of Japan's ambitions for raw materials and territory for her markets, she began also a migration of Russian soldiers and their families to the Far East, in and around Lake Baikal, or "the bottleneck of Asia." She has also developed great manufacturing ventures of all kinds to develop the mineral wealth in and around Lake Baikal. She has built many underground aeroplane stations along the Trans-siberian.

At Karbarovsk, on the northern tip of Manchuria, situated on the Amur River, Russia has developed the greatest air centre in all Asia.

Let me draw your attention to the fact that from Tokyo across to Alaska is roughly 3,400 miles. In the olden days that meant a great deal. Radio and the aeroplane have made the isolation of the American continent all for naught in a military sense, because Russia is a neighbor of the U.S.A., separated only by 200 miles of water from Alaska. There is one of the Aleutian Islands, owned by Russia, which is only two hundred miles from one owned by the U.S.A., so that you can realize that the factors which are taking place in Asia itself are of great importance to North America, Canada, and the U.S.A. particularly.

The Russians then placed gunboats upon the Amur River to protect their territory from the Japanese. The Japanese likewise have placed gunboats on the Amur. Russia has shipped in, in knocked-down form, submarines of an unknown number to Vladivostok; and she has fortified it as quite a naval centre, also as a minor air centre to that of Khabarovsk. You can realize that with Vladivostok only five hours flight from Tokyo, that is a great fear in the mind of the Japanese.

Russia further realized that at Lake Baikal she was in a very vulnerable situation, because she was 6,000 miles from Leningrad with a single line of railway, which might be pinched off at any time. Therefore she commenced from a point, known as Krasnoyarsk, which is near Omsk, in Eastern Russia, a line of railway, some three years ago, known as the **Soviet Great Northern**, which runs from Krasnoyarsk, north of Lake Baikal, to a point north of Khabarovsk, and then turns south to Khabarovsk. This was completed late in 1936, though only now officially announced. **That railway has great military significance**, in that it gives Russia another great line of railway, or a second line of defence in far Eastern Asia. I should say before leaving that railway, that she had a million men working for three years

on it—all supposedly volunteers. The majority, however, were political prisoners.

From Khabarovsk, down the Amur River to the Arctic, she built another branch to a small town on the Sea of Okhotsk—Nicola Jevsko—which, three years ago, had a population of 400 souls. Today, it has 40,000 people! It is a fortified naval centre and also an air centre, because of the northern island of the Japanese Archipelago, known as Sakhalin Island. The north half is owned by Russia, the south half was ceded to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. **The north half contains oil**, and Russia, in order to protect the oil, also developed this part of Nicola Jevsko at the mouth of the Amur River.

* * * * *

YOU CAN quickly realize what has been happening in the Far East, so far as Russia and Japan are concerned. There is only one other point in that Russia has developed the cream of her army, and placed it in the Far East, under General Valdemar Blucher, who, in the days of the Great War, is reported to have been an Austrian general, but later joined the Red Army and became a general. He is known as one of the greatest military strategists in the Far East. General Blucher was reported to have been killed in "the great purge" that Stalin was supposed to have made throughout the Russian Army. In my opinion, part of that was true—part of it was not, and General Blucher was not killed but has aided China in her defence. I am of the opinion, that the Japanese were taken off guard, and believed it was the opportune time to march in and consolidate their position, so, "the Shanghai incident" which commenced in July of this year was the result.

So far as Shanghai is concerned, it has been a slaughter of innocent people, and it has been very spectacular from the point of view of the newspapers of the world—but, actually, it is not as significant as what has taken place in Northern China, from a military standpoint, because, since July of this year, Japan has taken 350,000 square

THIS YEAR

'Watch Two Fords Go By'

MACLIN MOTORS LIMITED
CALGARY

FORD AND LINCOLN ZEPHYR DEALERS

miles of Northern China, as compared with 5,000 square miles around Shanghai. The Japanese and Chinese are both using weapons of which neither nation has ever invented one single gadget. They are using these instruments just as children would use a 9.2, and many of the actual slaughters of innocent people and civilians, which have taken place, have been the result of poorly aimed bombs and shells, and one very interesting incident may be cited. The Japanese, in aiming at a Chinese ship, struck the flagship of the American Navy, on guard in the Wong Poo River at Shanghai, half a mile from the target. It was slightly damaged. The following morning, a Japanese naval envoy approached the flagship, and asked permission of Admiral Yarnell of the U.S.A. Navy, if they might make use of their conning tower as an observation post to get more accurate range. You can imagine what his reply was!

There is, however, this to be said in connection with Shanghai—that what the Japanese did in developing Dairen, the British and U.S.A. interests have done in developing Shanghai. Shanghai controls the Yangtze Valley, which is one of the greatest agricultural valleys of China. It has an immense population. The Yangtze Valley is capable of producing raw cotton—something that Japan lacks. It also has coal, iron and platinum upon the upper reaches of the river, and it is my opinion that the Japanese will continue to control the Yangtze Valley, by reason of the fact that they require raw cotton

* * * * *

I WILL endeavor to sum up some of the factors with regard to the Far East. In the case of Japan—**Japan is in Manchuria to stay.**

It is the life blood of her very existence that she should stay in Manchuria to secure fertilizer from the soya bean for her poor soil—also that she will stay there because of the population and the markets that are available for her manufactured goods. In the Yangtze Valley the same thing will apply; except this, that she may, from the standpoint of the Yangtze Valley, not exactly place a boycott on the manufactured goods of the other great nations—Russia, France, Great Britain and the U.S.A., but she may, by high tariffs, exclude those goods from the Chinese population living in the Yangtze Valley. She has a great fear of Russia, and will continue to use Manchuria and the northern parts of China as buffer states.

Coming to Russia, it is an old axiom of the days of the Czar that “the Russian foot, once planted, is never withdrawn.” That is just as true today as it was in the days of the Czar, but you must realize that, according to the Russian Constitution, the Russian Army cannot be used except “for defence.” It does not, however, preclude them from assisting any friendly nation in the matter of war supplies or volunteers. Russia will continue to consolidate her position in the Far East. **Time is a factor which is in the favor of Russia.** For this reason, with her continued settlement in Siberia, it will supply the necessary food supplies for her army in the Far East. Although she is still 6,000 miles from her base—Moscow, or Leningrad,—however the aeroplane has shortened that distance.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

I have shown that she has two great lines of railway—the Soviet Great Northern to the North, and the Transsiberian to the South. Also, the industrial development which is taking place in and around Lake Baikal is putting her in a situation where she can supply munitions to her army in the Far East, and, with her fortified port of Vladivostok, she is in a position where she can constantly threaten the safety of Japan.

As for China, as a result of the incidents which I have briefly described to you, she has been put in this situation—that she has been solidified. One of the great crimes of history, according to some historians, was the revolution of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in China. It has cost many millions of lives in the twenty-five or thirty years since that took place, because the “general” business became the best thing of all in China, and China was in a position to be exploited by all commercial nations. Further than that, the Chinese are a great potential market, and, with the revolution of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the traditions of a people of over three hundreds years were removed from these people, and “you remove the traditions from any people—and corps—and you get disintegration.” China will remain a solidified force in the future. Russia may influence her in the north—in the northern parts of Mongolia. No doubt Russia will continue to do so, and will give aid to China in her struggle; but, at the present time, I do not think that Japan will go any further in North China; because, if she does, she will encroach on Soviet controlled territory, namely Outer Mongolia, which is a loosely-knit portion of the Soviet Republic. So that, remembering the axiom of “a Russian foot once planted is never withdrawn”, I am of the opinion that Japan will hesitate to encroach further in Northern China, but she will consolidate her position economically in the Yangtze Valley and around Tientsin and Peiping. The same colonization efforts will be put forth as she has demonstrated in Manchuria, and the same development of railways will take place in Northern China—in those parts of which she has taken control.

With all these factors, you can see what a powder magazine Asia may become—in particular, “the bottleneck of Asia”—with Europe supplying the spark.

* * * * *

IN CONCLUSION, I want to remind you again that should a great conflagration take place in the Far East, it will involve three-fifths of the world's population, and be a war of land power, not controllable by naval power, or strategy. The question then arises in your mind: “Why should we in Canada be interested?”

I have shown you how close the U.S.A. is to the tip of Siberia. As long as it remains in Russian hands, or changes hands to Japan, we have a potential enemy at our back door; and, with aeroplanes, as has been demonstrated by the flights of the Russian fliers across the tip of the world to Canada, and the U.S.A., also by the flight of

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

the American Army and naval planes to Honolulu, and also to Manila, you can see from an air standpoint, we are not so isolated as we might have been many years ago. **The Rocky Mountains may well become our second line of defence!**

My suggestion to you is this, that every officer of the Canadian Militia, should operate a scrap book, keep it up-to-date, and fit each news item into the general pattern. That you keep a clear picture in your mind of what is taking place in Asia—for what is transpiring in Europe, a series of side shows, which may, because of the alliance between Italy, Japan, and Germany, against Russia, engulf us all, but the spark may be supplied in Europe. **The powder train to the magazine is to the "bottleneck of Asia", and that explosion may rock the world!** So, I would ask you, gentlemen, as officers, to be keenly alive, and individually feel that each one is an officer of the Intelligence—that our "back door" of Canada may be fully protected so that we may prevent Canada becoming "the Belgium of the next war."

As a Calgarian You Enjoy

Clear Sunny Skies

Clean Pure Air

Largely Because of

The Extensive Use of

—NATURAL
GAS

THE CANADIAN WESTERN NATURAL GAS,
LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CO. LIMITED

The World Today

By Hon. Major The Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., D.D., LL.D.

THE WORLD in which some of us here tonight were brought up was a vastly different from the one we are living in today. It was a fairly reliable world. Science claimed the absolute truth. The economic order was stable. "A millionaire in those days was a rarity"! The political order, too, was fairly stable, and, as someone has said, politics did not interfere with business. The continents of Europe and Asia were merely maps in the back of the Atlas. It was an age of confidence, an age "of comfortable self-satisfaction and of easy dogmatism". It was a kindly world. "There was more shaking of hands than of fists"! We lived in a great social breathing spell. Dean Inge said "the whole period from 1850—1900 was a jolly time to live in." Think, if you will, of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas and the sense of security which music and words alike express. Men and women felt too safe to be angry or troubled or anxious about anything. Yet, the disrupting forces had long been at work and the crash came in 1914. The world we share today has been described by one as neither reliable nor uniform. Even the physical world has gone hay-wire. Education, we are told, is awake but is floundering in a welter of changing objectives, changing contents and changing forms. The economic order and the political order have merged and have become disorder. Democracy, our greatest common ideal, is threatened with invasion on the right and on the left. In a word we have passed from a social breathing spell "into a cosmic gasp."

Gunther, in his great book "The Inside of Europe", says that only forty thousand of the eight million inhabitants of London own any land at all, and the really valuable slices of land are in the hands of twenty men.

John Strachey, in his recent book "The Theory and Practice of Socialism", refers to Great Britain as probably the richer and more prosperous of the two richest capitalist countries in the world.

He also says of Britain, that two-thirds of the population have incomes averaging 25 pounds per year. He refers at length also to Sir John Orr's report on "Food, Health and Income". In that report, it is shown that 30% of Britain's population are seriously under-nourished; in fact, only 10% have really plenty of all the foods. In order to have enough to eat, the British people would have to consume 80% more milk, 41% more butter, 55% more eggs, 124 % more fruit, 87% more vegetables, and 29% more meat. Sir John says also that the elementary schoolboys of 13 years of age average 57 inches in height, while boys of the private schools of the same age average

Delivered Feb. 12, 1937.

63 inches in height. The one group of boys came from the working class and had not had sufficient food, the other from the 10% who had plenty.

The same thing is borne out in the United States by the head of the New York City children's hospital. He estimates that in the United States six million children are already scarred by the long continued depression. Weakened bodies, stunted growth and various ailments and deformities are not, he says, the most serious aspects of the disaster that has come to the undernourished and underprivileged children of today. Physical deprivation, he says, at one age leads to mental distortion at another, and these children are likely to become problems for society as they grow to manhood and womanhood. President Roosevelt, in his second inaugural address says: "I see one-third of this nation ill housed, ill clad, and ill nourished. I see ten million citizens denied the greatest part of the lowest necessities of life." If living standards are low in these two richest nations, what about the other countries of the world?

* * * * *

IN THE report of a Canadian Welfare Council, we find this statement: "Despite undoubted advances in employment and trade the number of persons on relief in Canada is larger at the end of 1936 than at the end of 1935." The Council came to the reluctant conclusion that unemployment relief totals at the end of the year will show an increase from 6 to 8% for Canada as a whole over Canada's totals last year. Further increases may be expected as dependency grows in the Western drought areas. The figures, the report says, may run even to 12% above last year's total if all those aided now through special projects, farm placement and other schemes, were included.

The international situation grows more deadly in intensity and the war clouds blacken the skies. The war preparation mounts and it is estimated that 11½ billion dollars is being spent annually by seven of the world's leading nations for armaments. This is five times as much as was spent in the year before the Great War.

Athletic Goods
Sports Supplies
Recreation Equipment

MOTOR CAR SUPPLY CO.
OF CANADA

317 Sixth Avenue West

Office Supplies
Christmas Cards
Wedding Stationery
Illuminated Addresses

The Engraving Co.
3 - 308 8th Avenue West
Telephone M 5743

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

In the early months of last year we saw the unbelievable horror of a Christian nation after months and years of cold-blooded, deliberate planning, take by cruel force of aircraft, bombs, and poisonous gas, from Abyssinia, the last acres of land that remained to Africans on the continent of Africa.

The year 1936 has been called the year of repudiation. In it Austria demanded the right to re-arm, Turkey to fortify the Dardanelles. The Locarno treaty was torn to shreds by Hitler and his troops placed again in the Rhineland. We saw the failure of the trial of "partial sanctions", that of collective security and the collapse of the League of Nations. The final tragedy of the year is that horror of horrors, the international war being fought on the soil of Spain.

It might be interesting just here, though it will not be altogether new, to review the situation, of what the leading nations seem to want at the present time because that is the great factor in the world's situation right now. The United States of America wants recovery and a fair distribution through employment at home, as well as favorable relations with all foreign countries. Great Britain wants to preserve her empire, and also prevent a war in Europe, and assist in proving that collective action, in the way of sanctions, can put down warfare. Concerning this last statement our Empire has been somewhat disappointed. Germany wants economic recovery, the return of her lost colonies, union with Austria; she is jealous of Italy, has unexpressed feelings toward England and France. France fears Germany, she also fears internal strife. She wants security on the one hand and Italy's friendship on the other. Italy wanted to conquer Ethiopia, and she has fairly well succeeded in doing so. Italy wanted also to frighten England and has aspirations of a world empire. Soviet Russia wants a world converted to Communism, fears Japan and Germany and upholds the machine above the spirit. Japan wants to control China, wants a free hand in the Far East, wants markets for her industry and sources for cheap raw material, violates treaties, makes excuses, has a hankering for Soviet territory and also causes the people of the Phillipine Islands feel very uneasy. Poland lies between Germany and Russia, both of which she has reason to fear and distrust, so with neither does she dare to make an alliance. If she does, Poland may find herself the battle ground of both. She must carry on her work of building up again a resurrected national life, it is said, with an eye turning now towards the East and towards the West. In central Europe Czechoslovakia and her allies of the Little Entente, Yugoslavia and Rumanina, have one absorbing anxiety—to keep their newly won territories from the nations whom they know are longing to seize them—that is from Germany, Hungary and Italy. Such is the background of the European scene.

* * * * *

THE FACT IS, the world's international relations are in a state of of anarchy and anarchy is the root of all our troubles today. Europe is the centre of the international stage, the fountain of Fascism, Communism, armaments and imperialism. Of the seventy

sovereign states in the world, twenty-six of these are in Europe and what is true of Europe is true of the rest of the world. Anarchy makes for armaments, it makes for poverty, unemployment, revolution and dictatorships. Dividing the world into 70 water-tight compartments dislocates the internal economic life of every sovereign state. You can see from this the very great and grave difficulties in the way of peace and concord among the nations at the present time.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, addressing the Vimy pilgrims assembled in London, said. "If the world and Europe can find no better way of settling their disputes than war, even now when we are still finding and burying the bodies of those who fought twenty years ago, if they can find no other way, then the world deserves to perish."

Mankind, it is believed, is paying a high price for that ignorance or folly which checks the proper distribution of purchasing power among all the people of all the lands. Artificial holding up of prices by monopolies, agreements, excessive tariffs, and other contrivances, is at the bottom of most economic troubles today. Nations like individuals have a strong natural urge for self-preservation. To many of them the way to achieve this appears to be through the attainment of national self-sufficiency. Yet we believe this is a sheer impossibility. Even the possession of colonies cannot bring it about. Trade barriers, high taxes on imports, quotas, juggling with monetary and exchange systems chiefly result in raising the cost of living for the people of the nation that relies unduly upon such devices. A freer and easier exchange of goods at home and abroad accompanied by a relaxation of distrust and fear would do miracles in the healing of world wide complaints.

* * * * *

WHAT ARE we going to do so that the surplus of one nation will minister to the needs of another? And the needs of another shall invite the strength of one more fortunate? What are we going to do, it is asked, so we may arrive at a basis of life which will discover the unities between men, instead of the disunities?

How long, asks one, are we going to be drawing red lines on the atlas of the world thinking we can shut off our territories and hermetically seal them? When all the forces of the modern world are universal through the discoveries of science, such forces as electricity, and steam and the resources of the chemists, the power of combustion and analysis that already we have our finger upon

If the re-distribution of the resources of the world is not carefully planned and undertaken in some way which will take account of the vital needs of those peoples that are still "swarming" it will be effected sooner or later by force. The alternatives are voluntary re-distribution or war. The "status quo" cannot be maintained.

The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett on his return from a recent world tour is reported to have made the following statement: "If democracy

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

cannot provide for the cultivation and inhabitation of vast areas which providence has given to man in trust, then that democracy must give way to peoples who require those spaces for their own", he warned.

Encouragement is seen in a world foundation that is being formed by such men as Sir Arthur Salter, Lord Allan, Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. Arnold Toynbee, Sir Norman Angel and others. The purpose of this foundation is to conduct research work into money as world currency, into economic policy as it affects world trade, into armaments and into the actual and potential development of undeveloped territory. The members point out that the world is now a unit and that sixty odd sovereignties at present existing involve it in frustrations that must end in chaos and anarchy. The trouble is that this world unity of sixty nations does not realize the fact but continues blindly on independent lines.

* * * * *

THE CLEAREST thing, it is said, in all our complex world today is that a way of life, individual in ethics and economics and nationalistic in international relations—a hangover from the 18th and 19th centuries, has been shown to be unfitted for the complexities of the 20th century and unable to furnish a foundation for security.

What is needed, therefore, is that the various interests and occupations of men should find not only a vertical, but also a horizontal organization.

It is fatal, if in each country every form of activity should merely be a unit in an all-comprehensive hierarchy culminating in a national government.

For God has made all nations to dwell together in a living tether, for better or worse, for richer or poorer, till death do us part.

Members of the Militia

Are assured a Cordial Welcome at the

"PALACE"

CALGARY'S FAMILY THEATRE

Where the LATEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE in
MOVING PICTURES are ALWAYS FEATURED.

P. D. EGAN, Manager.

Vimy Anniversary Dinner, 1937

COMMEMORATING the capture of Vimy Ridge by Canadian forces on Easter Monday, 1917, and honoring Brigadier D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D., upon his coming retirement as commanding officer of the Calgary District, District 13, more than 150 members and friends of the Alberta Military Institute gathered in the Palliser Monday evening, (March 29), at 7.30, for a dinner in the main ball-room.

Half-an-hour before the dinner, members of the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps formed a guard of honor and filed past for inspection by the O.C.

With the reading of messages of regret at being unable to attend from the lieutenant-governor, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Hon. Ian A. MacKenzie, Mr. Justice MacDonald, Bishop Carroll and others, the dinner commenced.

Opening proceedings, Mayor Davison expressed regret at Brigadier Spry's imminent departure. He had known him, he said, since he came here many years ago, and he recalled that the brigadier was one of the founders of the Alberta Military Institute, the largest organization of its kind in the Dominion. They had much in common, he felt. They both had to worry about relief, the best relationships had existed between himself and the brigadier and his officers at the time of the construction of the new barracks. Paying tribute to the newspaper profession, the mayor attributed much of the brigadier's success in his chosen profession to the fact that he was once a newspaper man.

* * * * *

CANADA, said J. B. Corbet, president of the Canadian Club, had every reason to be proud of her soldiers. Her people, in his opinion, were military but not militaristic, loving good soldiers and public-spirited. He concluded by wishing the brigadier the best of everything.

Reasons for choosing Vimy as worthy of honoring were given by Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D. In the spring of '17, he recalled, the French were badly battered at Verdun, the Russian revolution was in full swing, and it was realized some action must be taken by the British. There were, he stated, two schools of thought, the first believing the armies on the Western front should take a rest, the second, that Russia couldn't take an active part while the revolution was in progress. It was finally decided, he said, to have an offensive.

On Easter Monday, 1917, in rain and sleet, the battle was launched. At 8 a.m. Haig had a report that four Canadian divisions and six Imperial corps had reached their first objectives.

—From The Calgary Daily Herald, March 30, 1937.

The attacking force, he said, was made up of four Canadian divisions and some British soldiers. In that battle, in his opinion, Canadians from all over the Dominion demonstrated to the Empire and to the world that young Canada was now a nation. He believed history would give that gallant body, the Canadian corps, the place of honor in bringing Canada to nationhood.

Classifying Brigadier Spry as the personification of the citizen soldier, Lieut.-Col. L. A. Cavanaugh, president of the board of trade, expressed his sorrow at the brigadier's coming departure, and expressed the wish he and Mrs. Spry might have many years in which to enjoy their new-found leisure. The brigadier, said Col. Cavanaugh, gave unstintingly of his time to a study of things military, and what had been his hobby has now become his vocation. Illustrating his statement of the brigadier's keen sense of things military, the speaker told how Mrs. Spry, being very proud of the fact that he was head of the militia, told her Irish maid so. This was the maid's reply: "I t'ought as much. Ain't it foine he's such a malicious gentleman."

* * * * *

WIT WALKED onto the scene when Lieut.-Col. C. W. Devey, officer commanding Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), addressed the group. He spoke, he claimed, as a professional soldier—as an unique individual—in that he was vastly outnumbered by his amateur brethren.

Brigadier Spry, he recalled, started in the amateur league, then graduated into the semi-pro league known as the C.E.F. When that league wound up, he related, the brigadier decided to become a professional out and out. It was customary, he said, when an amateur graduated to the pro. league, to place him in a minor league for seasoning. But, he stated, the brigadier had no such seasoning, but went right into pro. company, a great distinction in itself.

Paying tribute to the treatment they had always received from their honored guest, the speaker, on behalf of his regiment, wished him the very best of luck and good health, and expressed the hope he might enjoy to the full the pension he had so justly earned.

As a resident of British Columbia, Col. G. H. White, M.C., former president of the institute, expressed his appreciation of Brigadier Spry's activities, saying he had helped that province out of an awkward situation, quite as important to Canada as a whole as any of the other services he had performed.

Concluding the program, Brigadier Spry thanked those gathered to do him honor, and spoke of the present reconstitution of the permanent militia.

At the close of the war, he said, an honorary commission was formed and toured Canada, obtaining views as to a reconstitution. Across Canada, the commission thought, he remarked, that there

should be 11 divisions with four cavalry divisions, in spite of the fact that it was emphatically demonstrated during the last war that she couldn't put five divisions in the field. In 1932, he recalled, the international disarmament conference at Geneva laid down that Canada should limit her land forces to six divisions and one cavalry division. Further reorganization became necessary, which meant a large reduction in numbers.

* * * * *

SPEAKING of Calgary, the city where he had made his home for 10 years, Brigadier Spry stated it was the longest period he had ever spent in one place, and he would leave with regret. But, he said, he looked forward with pleasure to his long holiday to come, and hoped to return to chat over old times. In conclusion, he thanked all for the splendid tribute they had paid him, and praised his successor, Col. Bogart, a keen soldier, who, he felt certain, would win the friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Musical entertainment was furnished by the Doric quartet, accompanied at the piano by H. Rimmer. Toasts were drunk to the King, fallen comrades, His Majesty's Forces. Chairman for the evening was Lieut.-Col. N. D. Dingle, president of the Institute.

Sound and Seasoned **LUMBER**

Best quality, proper storage, and handling. Perfect machining.

Many profitable services available to the prospective builder. Send us your enquiries.

REVELSTOKE Sawmill Co. Limited

Stockyards - East Calgary
E 5651



QUALITY BAKERY PRODUCTS

The Daily Choice of
almost 100,000 West-
ern Canadian Homes

Canadian Bakeries LIMITED

"Masters of the Oven"

Recent Books

Received by Major C. A. Lyndon

"Military Operations—France and Belgium, 1918."

THE CLOSE of the past year saw the publication of a new volume of the Official History of the Great War, the new addition taking up the thread of the record where the earlier one had left off, on March 26th, 1918, the day on which Marshal Foch was called upon to assume the post of Generalissimo of the Allied Armies in France and Belgium. It carries the narrative through the remaining few, but fateful, days of March, and on into the April offensive against Hazebrouck, which the German High Command launched on the 9th. The period was the most threatening which the Allied forces had faced, with the German Command making their most spectacular effort to separate the French and British Armies. The casualty lists, totalling over 160,000 for the British forces, and well over 348,000 for the German Army, according to German accounts, is one of the best indications of the bitterness of the March 21st to April 5th period.

Canadian readers will find this volume of the Official History one of the most interesting of the series, for various reasons. In the first place, it covers a period when the seriousness of the problem on the French front forced a consideration of a centralized command. The record of the conferences between military and political leaders of the Allied nations provides really interesting reading. It will be remembered, too, that the actions of Riffe and Moreuil Woods were fought, with the active and brilliant participation in them of our own Cavalry units, the Lord Strathcona's Horse and the Royal Canadian Dragoons—the historian deals fittingly with these actions in the volume.

The morass of the tragic struggle of these April days is broken by few brighter spots; in fact it seems that the only interludes are still darker than the main show, as far as the reader is concerned—and one recalls that the same gloomy outlook pervaded the news during the days of the period. April 11th will be remembered as the day upon which Sir Douglas Haig issued his famous "back to the wall" Special Order. The new volume of the history truly bridges a stormy avenue into an era of brighter hopes for Allied arms.

* * * * *

"Italy's Conquest of Abyssinia"—Major Polson Newman. (Toronto: Nelson's).

MAJOR POLSON NEWMAN, British soldier and author, has provided in his Abyssinian volume, what should well prove to be one of the most reliable stories of the Italian conquest of the realm of Haile Selassie. He is particularly well-equipped for the task,

as far as background is concerned, as both experience and sympathies have made him somewhat of an authority on the Mediterranean topic and the North African scene

Major Newman goes into some detail in sorting out the part played by the various divisions of the Italian military, naval and political structure in the campaign. One can hardly quarrel with his admiration for the efficient manner in which he feels the Italian sea forces, armed and merchantmen, convoyed an army, and its supplies, into a land ill-equipped with harbor facilities; or his equally forceful esteem of the role filled by Fascist airmen during the campaign, but it does seem that he may have, in places, allowed an admiration out of proportion to the task, having in mind the absence of opposing naval forces and airmen. With his appreciation of the manner in which Il Duce's armies built roads and set up supply depots this reviewer is in more sympathetic accord; there is some question whether this is not one of the major accomplishments of the campaign.

Readers of The Journal who have an interest in following the episodes of the campaign will find Major Newman's book carefully prepared to cover the various moves of both combatant forces. After picturing the careful preparations which preceded the first move over the Abyssinian border, and the marking-time on the border for the arrival of the pre-determined 'zero hour', the chronicler records the well-timed advance on Adowa and Makale, the partially successful Abyssinian counter-attack, and the period of partial stagnation followed by the new advance by Marshal Badoglio against the Ethiopians in the Tembien, Enderta and Shire regions. He has given proper treatment to the final pitched-battle at Gondar and Lake Ashangi where the last organized resistance of Haile Selassie's combined armies disintegrated in the face of hopeless attempts to storm a modern, well-equipped force in well-chosen defensive positions. A casualty roll of 7,000 killed in the first day of the Gondar struggle with an attendant inability of the reckless charges of the Abyssinian warriors to gain ground in the face of merciless machine gun and artillery fire broke the morale of the native forces and led to the headlong rout through Agumberta Pass to Lake Ashangi. The Fascist airmen allowed no further opportunity for the harried Lion of Judah to re-assemble his disillusioned levies. It remained for the Italian command only to organize an advance—and flank-guarded mechanized march into Addis Abeba. Sketch maps of the various actions are pleasingly scattered through the volume.

* * * * *

"Steel Chariots in the Desert"—By S. C. Rolls. (Toronto: Nelson's)

A WAR-TALE of somewhat novel substance and in refreshing tenor is provided by Sergeant Rolls in this story of his service with armoured cars in North Africa, Arabia and Palestine during the Great War. Sent to Egypt as part of a detail from the Armoured Car section of the Royal Naval Air Service the author served with the force detailed as a punitive expedition against the German-

equipped and financed Senussi tribesmen of the Libyan desert who were becoming increasingly threatening to the western Egyptian border. The story of service on the North African coast, and of the dash into the desert to rescue the Senussi-held survivors of the gun-boat Tara constitutes one of the most unusual records of service from the great conflict.

Finding service on the African sands degenerating into mere garrison duty, Sergeant Rolls accepted as a pleasant break his next move, to Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Arabia—from there he joined the now-famous Arab army fostered and led by T. E. Lawrence. The joys and sorrows, escapes and ventures of the armoured cars with this, then, mythical desert army are intensely interesting reading. The delight of the famous Lawrence himself at the services being rendered him by the cars, and his use of them in his raiding operations add some spice to the record.

The author had the good fortune to see Colonel Lawrence in most of his scattered actions, going on into Damascus with him.

* * * * *

"Europe in Arms"—Liddell Hart. (London: Faber; Toronto: Macmillan).

EARLIER works by Liddell Hart have been refreshing mental food for Britons interested in the welfare of the Empire and in the trend of world affairs. His "Europe in Arms" is, if anything, more refreshing and thought-provoking than those previous writings—refreshing, because Liddell Hart still maintains that commendable and currently too-infrequent ability to sort out the lessons of the past and apply them to our defence plans of the future, and thought-provoking because he analyses in it, roundly and thoroughly, the problems of the British Services in the face of current world trends.

"Europe in Arms" opens with a comprehensive investigation of the relative strength of European powers in air forces, field armies and naval units and then glides smoothly into a clear-cut discussion

Crystal
ICE CREAM

Discover an easy-to-serve
Dessert.. Order CRYSTAL
Ice Cream, it's the favorite
everywhere.

POPULAR WITH EVERYONE

ASK FOR "CRYSTAL" and Taste the Difference
CRYSTAL DAIRY LIMITED

of what is, and what should be, the role of the British Army. In this latter direction the author holds to a brief he has expressed with some vigor in his earlier writings, that the historic role of Britain is not to furnish mass armies to assist any coalition in which she may become involved in a European war—that her position apart from the European mainland, and her command of the seas (if maintained) dictate that her most valuable contribution comes from a direction other than a field army. The increase in tempo of war, or perhaps, more properly, of armies, through mechanization, and the increasing possibility that immediate participation in a struggle, even within the first three or four days, may grow tragically essential in view of this new tempo, coupled with the fact that Britain cannot place any formidable army on a continental field in such a short time lend growing weight to this thesis. Following up this line of thought, Liddell Hart summarizes the alternative avenues which the Empire might follow in assisting her allies, giving considerable thought to the roles of the navy and of the new air arm. Readers will find some stress placed on the folly of any nation attempting to be supreme in all arms at the same time, and a strong plea made for the development of a defence policy that will decide on the arm which will be our primary or first line of defence, and that will then push vigorously a concerted program that will leave that arm unquestionably second to none.

Liddell Hart has produced, here, a volume, that, in spite of the fact it presents only one man's views, is so fundamentally sound in its approach to the problems of the Empire, so vigorous in its treatment of those problems, and so successful in applying the lessons of the past to the problems of the moment that it deserves to be read, not once, but twice, by every one interested in the future welfare of this Dominion and of the Empire.

* * * * *

"Watch Czecho-Slovakia"—Richard Freund. (Toronto: Nelson's).

RICHARD FREUND, political journalist who has established himself through some earlier works as last year's "Zero Hour" as one particularly qualified to speak on the trend of political developments in mid-Europe, has assembled an authoritative little booklet on the young democracy which the Versailles treaty set up out of the remains of ancient Bohemia and the outer segments of the skeleton of Austria-Hungary, with a small slice of Germany thrown in, in its effort to fulfill the dream of those two million Czech deserters who fought for the establishment of a new Slovak nation.

Mr. Freund covers shortly but fully the history of the Czecho-Slovak ideal and the growth of the young democracy after its formation in 1919. He has also discussed in detail those factors in the Czech set-up which constitute disturbing elements in the mid-European situation—such factors as the considerable minority of Sudete Germans who inhabit the western provinces of the country, and who clamor for autonomy; or the fact that the young nation geographically constitutes a highway into the heart of the Reich; and the further

fact that Germany looks with suspicion on the alliance with France and the Soviet.

The little volume constitutes a valuable chapter in the story of modern Europe.

* * * * *

"Orientations"—Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G. (London: Nicholson and Watson; Toronto: Saunders).

IF SIR RONALD STORRS, in writing his "Orientations" had written only those chapters which relate his experiences with, and knowledge of, the Palestine problem, the Egyptian panorama, the Eastern Mediterranean situation, and the T. E. Lawrence act of the Great War, his book would still have been worth, many times over, its cost. These sections, however, cover but a third of this superb volume of autobiography, and the other two-thirds are just as interestingly done.

"Orientations" is the personal account of close to thirty years in the British service in the Near East, a term of service which started when Storrs, a youth in his early twenties, entered the Egyptian Finance Ministry. Following his steady advancement in the Egyptian service he served first as Governor of Jerusalem after its fall to British and Arab troops in 1918, and, later, as Governor, in turn, of Cyprus and of Northern Rhodesia. As a clarifying account of the course of events in the Eastern Mediterranean and its adjoining lands Sir Ronald's book has not been equalled.

Readers of The Journal will be especially pleased with the particularly clear picture provided of the Arab-Zionist clash in Palestine, of the part which Britain, and other powers, have played in establishing a national home for Zionism and in attempting to bring some order out of the recurrent outbreaks which have marked the past five years. Sir Ronald has taken a commendably impartial view of the problem, a fact which greatly enhances the value of his analysis. The same may be said of his interpretation of the British position in both Cyprus and Egypt.

Sir Ronald Storrs was one of the few men to whom Colonel T. E. Lawrence seemed drawn by any bond of close friendship. The very human portrait he provides of the Lawrence he knew first in the East, later in the Air Force and finally in his simple cottage at Bridlington will delight readers who have read other and earlier tales of this enigma of the Arabian deserts.

A much-desired better understanding of the situation in the Near East, and of the implications it holds for the Empire, is inevitable from a reading of this book. It is to be commended from every point of view.

* * * * *

"The Man I Knew"—Lady Haig. (Toronto: Oxford).

ONE YEAR ago we had the privilege of commenting upon the Duff-Cooper biography of the late Field Marshal Earl Haig. In this issue of The Journal we want to acquaint our military readers, as well as civilians, with a volume which, though complete

in itself, is a splendid corollary to the Duff-Cooper volumes. That book is Lady Haig's "The Man I Knew".

Lady Haig's book is a very human picture of the war-time leader of Britain's greatest army. It is a picture of himself, unconsciously painted by Sir Douglas in letter and diary when he was "off parade" and in the confines of his home circle. This should not be taken to indicate that the volume lacks any of that "punch" which accompanies such a biography when the biographer wanders into those phases of his subject's activities about which there had raged some controversy. Lady Haig has, as a matter of fact, veered her story directly into the path of those bitter differences which arose now and then between the army commander and his colleagues and superiors—the break with Sir John French, the difficulties over the appointment of a Generalissimo of the Allied Armies in France, and the bitter controversy which broke out after the retreat of the Fifth Army in March, 1918, with the subsequent removal of General Gough. The British commander left, in his diary and in his letters home at the time, a record of his personal feelings on these occasions and his comments seem to round off many of the sharp edges of the recriminations engaged in hitherto by both sides in the differences.

Albertans will enjoy Lady Haig's story of her stay in our Province during her world tour with her soldier-husband. She devotes no small space to the recording of her enjoyment of the Calgary Stampede and of her stay with well-known friends in the Edmonton district.

"The Man I Knew" serves admirably in recording the personal characteristics of the British leader whose military career has already been so well pictured by Alfred Duff-Cooper.

* * * * *

"The Times Book Of Egypt"—(London: Times Printing).

THE TIMES, London, has published a noteworthy little volume, "The Times Book Of Egypt", which deserves mention in these pages.

Small in size, the book is the very essence of the sort of volume one likes to keep available as a reference on any particular topic. The interest in Egyptian affairs which has been aroused throughout the world as a result of the new Anglo-Egyptian treaty and by the accession of young King Farouk to the throne of the Pharaohs is certain to create a well-deserved interest in it. The editors have assembled a score of short pithy chapters dealing with the history, interior economy, foreign affairs, present status and future of this cross-roads of Empire, and readers will find their queries well-met in that assemblage.

The volume is liberally illustrated with photographs of Egyptian scenes and of the men who have been instrumental in opening up and developing the Valley of the Nile. In its class and as a reference on matters pertaining to the course of events in this North African land, this product of The Times is well out in front.

Canada's Ex-Soldiers' Parliament

A. Walker, Provincial President Canadian Legion

THE Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League held its Seventh Dominion Convention at Fort William from January 31st to February 3rd, 1938.

From 1096 Branches throughout the Dominion 250 delegates attended to hear reports of work done since the last Convention held at Vancouver in 1936, and deal with suggested policies for the betterment of ex-service men in Canada. All ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were represented. Meeting as Comrades one and all displayed a very sincere desire to do what they thought best in the interests of all who served.

During the impressive opening ceremonies The Honourable the Minister of Pensions, Major C. G. Power, struck a high note when declaring that concrete proposals will be forthcoming at the ensuing session of the Federal Parliament that will "deal in broad and generous terms" with the ex-service men of Canada and which he hoped will find a solution to the problem of the "unabsorbable residue of veterans in the Dominion". He further emphasized that the most urgent problem was unemployment. Brigadier-General Alex Ross, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., Dominion President, gave a comprehensive report of his work during the last two years.

* * * * *

PENSION legislation is the ever present problem at all gatherings of ex-service men and during the last few years some of the main difficulties have been ironed out to the benefit of all concerned. Time limit on applications for pension for those who served in an actual theatre of war is extended until January 1st, 1940, with a provision permitting the Commission to hear the claim notwithstanding the fact that it was statute barred. This has been accepted as a compromise only and the Legion have intimated that they will review the situation in 1939 in the light of our experience at that time and then determine what action would be taken. Generally speaking, the administration of the Act continues to be reasonably satisfactory.

New treatment regulations were introduced in 1936 which did not meet with the general approval of ex-service men. These were made upon the direct assurance of the Minister that the changes were designed to promote departmental efficiency and that it was not intended, nor desired, to deprive the pensioner of any rights theretofore existing. We are not entirely happy about the situation and it is therefore necessary that close vigilance be exercised to see that no over-zealous official applies these regulations other than in the spirit in which, upon the Minister's statement, they were passed.

The War Veterans' Allowance Act was amended to include applicants who have attained the age of fifty-five years, although not considered permanently unemployable by reason of physical or mental disability, providing that such applicants have served in a theatre of actual war and are, in the opinion of the Board, incapable of maintaining themselves because of disability, preaging and general unfitness.

The importance of the Federal Civil Service as a field of employment of ex-service men cannot be under estimated. The treatment of ex-service men by the Civil Service—the country's largest employer—sets the example for others throughout Canada and, therefore, the Canadian Legion maintains a close watch on Government appointments to ensure the satisfactory functioning of the statutory preference accorded to ex-service men under the Civil Service Act.

* * * * *

ONE of the most difficult problems that confront the ex-service men of Canada today is that of the Imperial Veterans. It is estimated that there are around 75,000 ex-Imperials in Canada. From the records of the Veterans' Assistance Commission we gather that the number of Imperials unemployed is well over 5,000. Since 1929 the Canadian Legion representatives have made representations to the British Empire Service League in order that the Imperial Government might take a greater interest in the welfare of ex-Imperials throughout the Dominion. At each succeeding Conference the subject has been discussed at length and while we regret there has been little progress made, yet, it is not for lack of interest nor any missed opportunities in presenting the problem in the proper quarter. Pre-war residents of Canada who served in the Imperial Forces are treated on the same basis as those who served with the Canadian Army. This and other measures help some but the larger question of dealing with the Imperial Veterans in Canada leaves much to be desired at present.

The delegates to the Convention noted with pleasure that the finances of the Dominion Command were in excellent shape. The Balance Sheet showed a surplus as at December 31st, 1937, of \$33,658.67.

A very interesting report was received from the Service Bureau. This is our office at Ottawa where complaints are received about pensions and also new applications for pension from all over the dent.

* * * * *

THE main report submitted to the Convention was that of the Committee on Unemployment. After a four-day session when the Committee had considered the many suggestions before them, the report was brought to the attention of the Convention. In the main it was along the lines of the recommendations made by the Veterans' Assistance Commission. This Commission had been active for eighteen months, had travelled throughout the country hearing

representations made in many of the larger centres. It was reported that there are over 35,000 unemployed ex-service men registered with the Veterans' Assistance Commission. These men were classified as fit, partially fit, and unfit. There were also classifications indicating service and whether married or single. In addition the Imperials were classified with regard to period of residence in Canada.

The Commission made definite recommendations which would be beneficial to the Canadian ex-service men who saw service in an actual theatre of war. This including provision for the following:—

(1) **Workshops:**

That favourable consideration be given where it can be shown that a workshop is justifying its existence in the community.

(2) **Probational Training:**

That probational training be extended and provision made to include applicants who have not served in an actual theatre of war who enlisted at the age of twenty-one or under.

(3) **Tools, Equipment, Transportation, Repayment Fund:**

That provision be made for tools, equipment, transportation in the form of loans from a repayment fund.

(4) **Canadian Corps of Commissionaires:**

That favourable consideration be given to the matter of financing National Headquarters of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires.

(5) **Survey of Departments of Federal Government in Connection with Employment of Veterans:**

That the Departments of the Federal Government be surveyed with a view to absorbing more ex-service men into the Government Service and also that all Government contracts should specify a percentage of at least 25 per cent.

(6) **Small Holdings:**

That the possibilities of such projects be further explored.

With the Compliments of

**WILKINSON
ELECTRIC CO. LTD.**

129 - 7th Avenue West
Calgary, Alberta

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S
SAKE

DRINK GOOD MILK

**PRODUCERS &
CONSUMERS MILK**
Co., Limited

(7) Employment of Older Type of Veteran with Dominion, Provincial, Municipal Governments, also Private Business Firms:

That the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments, also private business firms, be asked to give special consideration to the older type of veteran who cannot qualify under the regular superannuation schemes.

(8) Employment of Veterans on Dominion-Provincial Projects:

That provision be made for employment of ex-service men on Dominion-Provincial projects where the Dominion Government is contributing part of the cost.

(9) Radio Licenses:

That the sale of radio licenses be assigned to veterans.

(10) Civil Service Preference to Non-Pensioners:

That veterans of the great war not in receipt of a pension but who are otherwise qualified and who served in His Majesty's Forces, be given preference for positions in the Civil Service of Canada on an equal basis with pensioners.

(11) Superannuation or Pension of Federal Civil Servants and Service in the Great War:

That the Civil Service Superannuation Act be amended to provide that the time spent on active service by members of the Civil Service of Canada, who saw service in the armed forces of the country during the Great War, may be counted for the purposes of superannuation.

(12) Unemployed Imperial Veterans:

That a Conference be arranged between representatives of the British Government and the Canadian Government for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby the unemployed Imperial ex-service men may be rehabilitated in Canada or repatriated if they so desire to the British Isles.

(13) Hospitalization of Imperial Veterans:

That the Government of Canada make some reciprocal arrangement with the British Government whereby hospitalization and medical treatment may be extended by the British Government to Canadian pensioners resident in the old country and by the Canadian Government to the Imperial pensioners resident in Canada.

(14) Indigent Veterans Who Served in a Theatre of Actual War in a Campaign Prior to the Great War:

That the Canadian Government make provision for indigent veterans who have reached the age of sixty years and who were domiciled in Canada at the time of enlistment for service in His Majesty's Forces in a war prior to the Great War, or have twenty years' continuous residence in Canada with service qualifications.

(15) Soldiers' Clubs or Hostels:

Recommended that the Government should further explore the possibility of soldiers' clubs or hostels.

(16) Unfit Veterans:

It is recommended that the War Veterans' Allowance Act be amended by the removal of "55 years" where it refers to the granting of an allowance on account of disability, preaging and general unfitness, and that the Act be amended so as to permit a more liberal interpretation of legislation covering the granting of the allowance at any age to a veteran who saw service in a theatre of actual war and who, because of his unfit condition or other handicap, is unable to maintain himself.

(17) Provisional Economic Allowance for Unemployed Non-Pensioned Veterans:

The Committee recommended an economic allowance for unemployed non-pensioned veterans. This is to include those who served in His Majesty's Forces and in a theatre of actual war and who were domiciled in Canada prior to January the 1st, 1930. The Allowance to be paid by the Department of Pensions and National Health. While the Commission recommended that the minimum rate of allowance be:—single men, \$18.75 per month; man and dependent wife, \$30.00 per month, the Convention saw fit to eliminate "rates" and substitute the following:—

"That the minimum rate of allowance be at the prevailing rates of the Department but in no case less than the "Relief Rate" paid in the locality in which the veteran resides".

(18) Honorary Committees:

That provision be made where necessary for the continuation of Honorary Local Committees, Secretaries and Staff, as appointed by the Veterans' Assistance Commission.

(19) The National Housing and Planning Association:

That the Canadian Legion appoint a delegate to attend the First Annual Meeting of the National Housing and Planning Association, to be held in Toronto, March 14-16th, 1938.

(20) National Unemployment and National Health Insurance:

That the Convention go on record as favouring the introduction of social legislation making possible National Unemployment and National Health Insurance

As is usual at our Conventions many amendments were submitted to improve the Pension Act. These were along the following lines:—

- (1) That a more liberal application be given to Section 73 of the Pension Act which suggests that the applicant should receive the benefit of the doubt.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

- (2) Dependents' Pension—this suggested an amendment be made making provision for the continuation of pension to the widow for at least one year after the husband had died and making the amount, if less, the same as allowed under the War Veterans' Allowance Act.
- (3) This recommended that the Dominion Executive Council review all existing legislation with a view to making provision for a pension for widows and dependents of ex-service men.
- (4) This was a suggestion to make Section 32, clause 2, conform with Section 77B.
- (5) That paragraph B be deleted as it is non-operative at the present time.
- (6) That Section 77 be deleted thus eliminating the restrictions with regard to the ex-service man marrying and receiving wives and children's allowance. This change was inserted into the Pension Act in 1933 and the Convention thought the time had arrived when the Section should be deleted.
- (7) This makes provision for payment of pensions according to the rated degree of disability and provides for the abolition of pension awards of less than 5 per cent.
- (8) This amendment proposes the abolition of the Pension Appeal Court.
- (9) This suggests that the Canadian Pension Commission give the widest possible interpretation to Section 21, that is the meritorious clause.
- (10) This makes provision for special consideration to lapsed policy holders to renew their policies under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act.
- (11) This indicates that the Canadian Legion is willing to continue making representations on behalf of prisoners of war so that they might receive compensation for maltreatment during their period of imprisonment.
- (12) Medical treatment—that the Department be requested to authorize the treatment by local practitioners of urgent cases under the care of the Department.
- (13) Dental Treatment—that when the Department extracts men's teeth it is desirable that they assume responsibility for replacement thereof.

War Veterans' Allowance:

- (1) That the War Veterans' Allowance Act be amended in order to benefit those who are at present penalized when receiving retro-active pension.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

- (2) That provision be made for hospital treatment in Departmental Hospitals on the basis of Class 4 patients.
- (3) This asks that provision be made for transportation for applicants.

The Resolutions Committee introduced resolutions dealing with the Civil Service asking the usual preference for ex-service men and also a suggestion that returned men and women in the Civil Service be allowed to count overseas service for the purpose of computing superannuation. In addition there were resolutions along the lines of suggesting betterment in the Civil Service generally

Colonel W. Foster, of Vancouver, is our new Dominion President; Colonel Basil Price, of Montreal, First Vice-President, and the writer, Second Vice-President.

Arrangements were made to hold the next Dominion Convention in Montreal and unless something unforeseen arises this will be during the summer months of 1940.

A WALKER, Prov. President.

THE
E. T. MARSHALL CO.
WHOLESALE
TOBACCOS
and
CONFECTIONERY
Telephone M 2627

you like
7up
7up likes you

POLAR AERATED WATER
WORKS LTD.
129 Third Avenue East
CALGARY

CONTEMPORARY MAGAZINES RECEIVED

Thin Red Line, The Salute, H.M.S. Frigate and R.M.C. Review.

The Annual General Meeting

THE Annual General Meeting of The Alberta Military Institute was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, Friday, January 28th, 1938, with the President, Lieut.-Col. N. D. Dingle, occupying the chair. The following members were present.—

Major J. U. Acton, 2nd Lieut. C. S. Andrews, Major J. Begg, Major F. G. Bird, M.C., Lieut. J. Blair, Major S. F. Bradley, Lieut.-Comr. C. H. Bromley, Lieut. J. Burton, Lieut. T. E. Burns, Capt. W. H. Baker, Lieut.-Col. L. A. Cavanaugh, Major L. H. Chapman, Lieut. T. W. Collinge, Capt. J. H. Crichton, Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.; Major A. J. Davis, Major H. R. Dawson, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Devey, Lieut. P. E. Dowler, Capt. E. W. Edwards, Capt. A. H. Ferguson, Capt. H. G. S. Franks, M.C.; Lieut. F. M. Gulland, 2nd Lieut. R. H. Gunderson, Major P. V. Harcourt, D.C.M.; Major H. N. Heal, Capt. S. F. Heard, Col. H. C. A. Hervey, V.D., Capt. H. S. Hinton, Major J. Hogarth, Major J. E. Hunter, Sqdn.-Ldr. F. C. Higgins, Lieut. R. Jackson, Capt. F. H. Johnson, M.C.; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C.; Capt. K. G. Kendall, Hon. Major G. W. Kerby, Col. E. R. Knight, V.D.; Major B. Lake, Capt. W. L. Lane, Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.; Major P. P. Littlewood, V.D.; Major K. B. Lockett, Capt. G. E. Lockwood, 2nd Lieut. A. W. Mason, Lieut. R. H. Matthews, Major A. Maw, Lieut. W. St. J. Miller, Lieut. S. L. Miller, 2nd Lieut. M. G. Macauley, Major D. J. McDougall, Capt. G. D. C. McEwen, Lieut. M. D. McFadyen, Major W. McIntosh, Major R. Nash, Lieut. E. B. Newcombe, Capt. W. Noble, Lieut. H. J. Ough, Major E. H. Parsons, Brig. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.; Hon. Major N. M. Plummer, Capt. G. Gidley Pook, Lieut.-Col. H. Pryde, Major G. S. Purdy, M.M.; Capt. R. M. Quigley, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Quint, 2nd Lieut. D. K. Robertson, Capt. L. W. H. Randall, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Reid, Capt. R. Richmond, M.C.; Lieut.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.; Lieut. M. H. Robinson, Lieut.-Com. J. H. Rowlands, 2nd Lieut. J. V. Rose, Capt. C. Roscoe, Major G. E. R. Smith, Lieut.-Col. J. Fred Scott, Lieut. W. M. Sellar, Lieut.-Col. P. R. Shields, M.C.; Lieut. M. H. Staples, Hon. Capt. C. Swanson, Capt. J. M. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E.; Lieut. A. H. Turney, Capt. J. M. Warren, Major S. M. Welsh, Major T. L. Wright, M.C.

Non-Resident—Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Lloyd, V.D.; Capt. H. Sawley, Capt. A. G. Willson.

Minutes of Last Annual Meeting

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, on Thursday, 21st January, 1937, having been printed in the Annual Journal, it was moved by Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., seconded by Colonel E. R. Knight, V.D., that these be accepted as read. Approved.

Membership

The following applications for membership, recommended by the Directors, were presented:—

Major M. H. Wright, M.M., 19th A.D.
Capt. R. C. Upper, ex 15th C.L.H.
2nd Lieut. C. Orr, 95th Field Battery, R.C.A.
2nd Lieut. F. G. Bermingham, 22nd Field Battery, R.C.A.
2nd Lieut. R. E. Lucy, 91st Field Battery, R.C.A.
2nd Lieut. B. J. Kelly, 95th Field Battery, R.C.A.
2nd Lieut. J. V. Rose, 95th Field Battery, R.C.A.
2nd Lieut. C. R. Hoar, 91st Field Battery, R.C.A.
2nd Lieut. W. W. Evans, 23rd Field Battery, R.C.A.
2nd Lieut. R. L. D. Fenerty, Calgary Regt. (Tank).

Accepted on motion of Major A. J. Davis, seconded by Lieut.-Col. C. W. Devey.

GENERAL BUSINESS

Report of the President

The President presented his report for the year 1937, as follows:—

Brigadier Pearkes and Gentlemen:—

On behalf of the Directors of the Institute, I have pleasure in submitting to you the 17th Annual Report of the Institute.

Membership

Our membership is in a satisfactory condition. There has been an increase in the number of members during the year and the receipts from memberships are also in excess of the previous year. The membership at present is as follows:

Life Members	4
Honorary Members	3
Resident Members	334
Non-resident Members	151
Red Deer Branch	24

Total 516

UNDERWOODS
the
Typists' Preference

Underwood - Elliott - Fisher
LIMITED
307 SEVENTH AVE. WEST
CALGARY

For Your Letterheads—
use
**SUPERFINE LINEN
RECORD**

Barber-Ellis of Alta. Ltd.
CALGARY

Deaths

The Directors greatly regret the death of the following members of the Institute during the year 1937:

Hon. Colonel the Honourable Patrick Burns.
Lieut.-Colonel J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.
Major R. D. Sanson.

During the year some of our members were bereaved by the death of members of their family and our sympathy is extended to them in their great loss.

Meetings

There were fourteen meetings held during the year. The average attendance exceeded that of the previous year. The addresses delivered were all of a very interesting and instructive nature and of a very high standard; they will be printed as far as practicable in the Annual Journal.

On the evening of March the 24th, the Institute had the honour of a visit from Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., who was the District Officer Commanding the Calgary District at the time the Institute was founded and has always been a loyal and active supporter of the Institute since its inception. This meeting was held jointly with the members of the Garrison Officers' Mess, as a farewell to Major-General D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D. The Directors appreciated very highly the privilege of entertaining Major-General Bell.

On the evening of August 20th, the Institute held a smoking concert in honour of Major L. W. Miller, D.S.O., who was leaving the District on transfer to Winnipeg.

The Institute entertained in honour of Brigadier J. L. Bogart, D.S.O., on the evening of October 7th, upon his leaving the District on retirement to pension.

Vimy Dinner

The attendance at the Vimy dinner exceeded that of the previous year, but was still somewhat below the expectations of your Directors. The dinner was planned in honour of Brigadier D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D., prior to his departure from this District.

Your Directors felt great regret at the departure of Brigadier Spry, as he had played such a large part, not only in the formation of the Institute, but also in its activities since its founding.

To meet Brigadier Spry's convenience, the dinner was held on Easter Monday, the 27th of March. His Worship the Mayor, the President of the Canadian Club, the President of the Board of Trade, together with officers of the Permanent Militia and the Non-permanent Active Militia, spoke regretting the departure of the District Officer Commanding.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Coronation Ball

The Institute co-operated with the Garrison Officers' Mess Committee, in connection with the Coronation Ball which was held at the Palliser Hotel on the evening of May 12th.

Armistice Ball

The Armistice Ball was held at the Palliser Hotel on the evening of November 10th. The attendance was considerably in excess of that of 1936, and in consequence a small profit accrued to the Institute. In view of the difficult economic conditions prevailing, it was felt that the attendance was quite up to expectations, but if the Ball is to continue as the outstanding social event of the season, it is urged that a larger number of the members attend.

Cadet Corps

The report of the Cadet Corps will be presented to you this evening. You will be requested to assist the Committee in the enlistment of boys eligible to be members of the Corps. The Annual Camp of the Cadet Corps was held at Banff from July 29th to August 10th, 1937. The officers in charge were Major P. J. R. Paine and Lieut. H. Ward. Thirty-three cadets attended the Camp and from reports had a most instructive and enjoyable period of training.

Financial Statement

The Treasurer will present his financial statement to you this evening, a copy of which was mailed to you prior to this meeting.

Library

Major W. P. Taylor left the District early in the year and was obliged to resign his office as Honorary Librarian. Major Lockett very kindly consented to carry on the duties until a successor was appointed; the thanks of the Institute are extended to him for his co-operation. The new bookcases have not yet been completed but it is hoped this will be done in the near future, when the books will be more easily accessible.

Annual Journal

The Annual Journal was published for 1936, the cost of publication being met by advertising and there being a small profit accruing to the Institute. The Journal for 1937 will be published in due course.

The thanks of the Institute are due again to Major A. C. Ballantine for his excellent work in editing the Journal.

The Directors wish to bring to your attention the firms, who from year to year, have supported the Journal by advertising within its pages.

C.O.T.C. Scholarships

As a result of arrangements made by your Directors, and in co-operation with the Edmonton Military Institute, the Edmonton Military

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

tary Institute now entirely takes care of the Class "A" Certificate at a cost of \$30.00, whilst this Institute has assumed the total cost of the Class "B" Certificate, amounting to \$50.00

The winner of the Class "B" Certificate was Lieut. H. J. Bishop, and the presentation was made on the opening of the Fall term of the University.

Red Deer Branch

The Red Deer Branch has had quite a successful year, although the lectures were not as well attended as in previous years. There are twenty-four active members on the rolls. The report of this branch will be read to you later in the evening

Garrison Officers' Mess

Your Directors during 1937 continued under the same arrangements with the Garrison Officers' Mess Committee as in previous years.

The relationship existing between the Garrison Officers' Mess and your Institute has been very cordial. Your Directors are recommending that the existing arrangement be continued during the year 1938, if the said proposal is satisfactory to the Garrison Officers' Mess Committee

Amendment to the Constitution

A motion will be presented to you, amending the Constitution in so far as it deals with the appointment of the Nominating Committee. Your Directors have considered this notice of motion and concur in the amendment proposed.

Recommendations

Several recommendations of your Directors will be submitted to you during the course of the evening.

Conclusion

On behalf of the Directors, I wish to extend a very cordial welcome to Brigadier G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., who has returned to Calgary to Command M.D. 13. Brigadier Pearkes, Major-General Bell and Major-General Spry were among the founders of the Institute, and the efforts and loyal support at all times of officers such as these, has made the Institute the successful organization it is today.

Your Directors have rendered splendid services during the year and I take this opportunity of acknowledging their good work and thanking them for their great kindness and assistance to me.

I also wish to record the great services rendered to the Institute by Major A. J. Davis, your Honorary Secretary, and Lt. S. L. Miller, the Treasurer. The accounts and records of the Association have

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

been kept in an excellent manner by these gentlemen. The amount of work in connection with the Vimy Dinner, Armistice Ball and any other functions of the Institute, required a considerable amount of time and energy by these officers.

Your Directors are very proud of our Institute and the high position it occupies throughout the Dominion. The full co-operation of all members is urged for the coming year. I appreciate very greatly the honour of having served as your President, and I wish to thank again the executive officers and Directors for their great assistance to me during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NORMAN D. DINGLE, Lieut.-Col.,
President.

It was moved by Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C., seconded by Capt. A. G. Willson, that the report of the President be adopted, and that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the President, and the Executive for their successful efforts on behalf of the Institute during 1937. Approved.

Report of Auditor

The report of the Institute's Auditor, Lieut. F. J. Butler, certifying that all books, accounts, securities, etc., of the Institute had been examined and found to be correct, was read by the Secretary.

Moved by Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D., seconded by Lieut. R. Jackson, that the report be adopted. Approved.

Financial Statement

The Financial Statement for 1937 was presented by the Treasurer, Lieut. S. L. Miller. In accordance with the Constitution a copy of this statement had been mailed to all members with notices of the Annual Meeting.

Moved by Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., seconded by Col. H. C. A. Hervey, V.D., that the report be adopted. Approved.

Report of Honorary Librarian

Major K. B. Lockett, who had been acting as Librarian, presented the Library Report for the year in which he advised a quantity of new books had been secured; others were on order, and that it was hoped increased facilities would be available in the near future.

The Directors recommended that a sum not in excess of \$100.00 be authorized for library purposes for 1938.

Moved by Hon. Major G. W. Kerby, seconded by Lt.-Col. C. W. Devey, that the report be adopted, that a sum not exceeding \$100.00 be authorized for library purposes for 1938, and that the thanks of Institute members be extended to Major Lockett and also to Major W. P. Taylor, for their work in the maintenance of the library. Approved.

Report of the Cadet Corps Committee

A report of the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps Committee for 1937 was presented authorizing the activities and requesting support of all members, especially in assisting in recruiting boys for the Corps.

The Directors recommended that the sum of \$250.00, as requested by the Committee, be voted for 1938, to be expended at the discretion of the incoming Directors.

The report was adopted and the above sum authorized on a motion of Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C., seconded by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, and it was unanimously carried that a grateful vote of thanks be tendered to the Cadet Corps Committee, and to the Instructors, for their work in this connection. Approved.

Clerical Assistance

The Directors recommended that a sum not exceeding \$350.00 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Secretary and Treasurer for 1938, to be allotted at the discretion of the incoming Directors.

Moved by Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., seconded by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, that this sum be authorized. Approved.

Annual Journal—1938

The directors recommended that the publication of the Annual Journal be continued for 1938

**Transforming
Mountain Waters
into
Electricity
to Meet
a Prairie People's
Need**

**CALGARY POWER
COMPANY LIMITED**

**CO-OP
MILK**

A Quart Per Day
For Health

CO-OPERATIVE MILK CO.
706 - 11th Avenue West - M 5426

**RICH
SAFE
PURE**

**A. B. CUSHING MILLS
LIMITED**

**Mfr's of Windows and Doors
Dealers in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles
Fir and Hardwood Flooring**

**Cor. 10th Ave. and 14th St. W.
Calgary - Phone M 4648**

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Moved by Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D., seconded by Lieut. R. Jackson, that the Annual Journal for 1938 be published.

A vote of thanks was extended to Major A. C. Ballantine for the excellent manner in which last year's Journal was edited, and also to Lieut. S. L. Miller, who formed the Committee with Major Ballantine. Approved.

Alberta Provincial Rifle Association

Moved by Major E. H. Parsons, seconded by Major J. U. Acton, that the directors be authorized, if deemed advisable, to make a grant not exceeding \$50.00 to the Alberta Provincial Rifle Association for 1938. Approved.

Vimy Dinner

The Directors recommended that the Vimy Dinner be held on Saturday, April 9th, 1938.

This was approved on motion of Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Major J. U. Acton. Approved.

Armistice Ball

The Directors recommended that the Annual Ball, in commemoration of the signing of the Armistice, be held on Thursday, November 10th, 1938.

Moved by Col. D. G. I. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., seconded by Major K. B. Lockett, that this meeting is in favour of the Armistice Ball for 1938 being held and leave the arrangements with the incoming Directors.

Orchestra

Moved by Lieut. R. Jackson, seconded by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, that a letter be sent to each Unit Commanding Officer having a band asking the opinion of his Officers and Bandmaster as to the possibility of a Regimental Dance Orchestra, the whole matter to be referred to the incoming Directors, also that the members are desirous that a Military Orchestra be favoured, if possible.

Garrison Officers' Mess

The Directors recommended that the Directors for 1938 be empowered to enter into an agreement with the Garrison Officers' Mess Committee regarding the use of rooms and charges for refreshments at general meetings for the year 1938.

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Major J. W. Littleton, M.C., that this recommendation be approved. Carried.

Garrison Theatre Night

The question of the Institute sponsoring Garrison Theatre Night during 1938 was discussed.

On motion of Major J. W. Littleton, M.C., seconded by Major Wm. McIntosh, it was decided that a Garrison Theatre Night was

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

desirable, but left with the incoming Directors to consult with Commanding Officers of Units and District Officer Commanding for their concurrence should suitable occasions arise.

C.O.T.C. Scholarships

The Directors recommended that a Scholarship of \$50.00 be awarded to the candidate attaining the highest standing in Certificate "B", it being understood that the Edmonton Military Institute would give a Scholarship for Certificate "A", as was done last year.

Approved on motion of Lt-Col. C. W. Devey, seconded by Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D.

Affiliated Branches

The Secretary read report received from Red Deer Branch. It was also advised that the Directors had approved of dues from affiliated branches being waived during 1938. It was agreed to include report of Red Deer Branch in Annual Journal

Approved on motion of Lt-Col. C. W. Devey, seconded by Col E. R. Knight, V.D.

Press

It was moved by Lieut. S. L. Miller, seconded by Major A. J. Davis, that a vote of thanks be extended to the Calgary Daily Herald and The Albertan for their co-operation and assistance during 1937.

Amendment to Constitution and By-Laws

As advised in the notice to members, dated January 14th, 1938, the Directors recommended that Section VII of the Constitution and By-Laws of The Alberta Military Institute be repealed and the following substituted.—

"Nominations for election of Officers and Directors of The Alberta Military Institute shall be made by a Nominating Committee to be appointed annually by the President and Directors, which Committee shall report such nominations to the Directors prior to the 10th December of the current year. Nominations for Officers and Directors may also be made by ordinary members in good standing by submitting to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of December a nomination in writing, signed by two such members and agreed to by the nominee; these shall be furnished to the Nominating Committee. Nominations shall not be made otherwise. The names of the members so nominated shall be submitted to the Annual General Meeting for Election."

Moved by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, seconded by Lieut. A. H. Turney, that the above By-Law be approved. Carried.

Honorary Life Member

Moved by Lt.-Col. C. W. Devey, seconded by Col. H. C. A. Hervey, V.D., that Lieut.-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., be elected an Honorary Life Member. Approved.

Privileged Members

The question of admitting privileged members was discussed, and it was moved by Lt.-Col. J. Fred Scott, seconded by Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., that a committee be appointed by the Directors to consult with a Committee from the Garrison Officers' Mess to consider the whole matter and report back to a future meeting for further consideration. Approved.

Garrison Officers' Mess

Major P. P. Littlewood, V.D., President of the Garrison Officers' Mess, drew attention to the baseball games on Saturday evenings, when the Mess was open to members and their ladies; also he asked that any suggestions for the Mess should be written in the loose leaf book provided for that purpose, when they would be considered.

Artillery Efficiency Contest

Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., spoke with regard to the Efficiency Contest conducted throughout the Dominion for Artillery Units and suggested that the Institute might consider giving a grant for Artillery competition in this District. No action taken.

Nomination of Officers, 1938

The Secretary reported that in accordance with Section VII of the Constitution and By-Laws, all members had been notified of the conditions pertaining thereto, and were requested to forward their nominations. No nominations had been received through this channel.

The President had appointed a nominating committee, which had submitted the following nominations:—

Patrons

His Excellency The Governor-General of Canada.

His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada.

Hon. Colonel The Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, E.D., P.C., K.C., LL.B., LL.D., M.P.

The Hon. Ian A. MacKenzie, P.C., M.A., LL.B., M.P. Minister of National Defence.

Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.B., C.M.G., V.D., Chief of the General Staff.

Major-General C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
V.D.

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Honorary President

Brigadier G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., District Officer Commanding, Military District 13.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Colonel D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.

Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.

Lieut. H. C. Farthing.

Colonel E. R. Knight, V.D.

Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.

Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.

Lt.-Col. H. Pryde.

Lt.-Col. N. D. Dingle.

President

Colonel H. C. A. Hervey, V.D.

Vice-President

Lt.-Col. C. W. Devey.

Honorary Secretary

Major A. J. Davis (for re-election).

Treasurer

Lieut. S. L. Miller (for re-election).

Directors

Captain D. C. Sinclair (for re-election)

Major K. B. Lockett (for re-election).

Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.

Captain F. H. Johnson, M.C.

Major P. V. Harcourt, D.C.M.

Major F. G. Bird, M.C.

Major Roy Nash.

As there were no other nominations received the President declared the above as elected for 1938.

Appointments

The Directors recommended the appointment of the following:—

Hon. Chaplain

Hon. Capt. the Ven. Cyril Swanson, B.A., D.D.

Hon. Librarian

Lieut. L. E. Lick

Approved.

Lt.-Col. N. D. Dingle then invited Colonel H. C. A. Hervey, V.D., to take the Chair, wishing him every success, and asked the members to give the same co-operation and support to Colonel Hervey, which they had so readily given in the past.

Colonel Hervey then took the Chair, and thanked the members for the honour conferred upon him.

The Meeting concluded at 10.20 p.m., with the singing of the National Anthem, after which refreshments were served.

* * * * *

Red Deer Branch

THE Annual Meeting of the Red Deer Branch was held on Monday, January 24th, when the following Officers were elected:—

President—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Elliott.

Vice-President—Capt J. Drever.

Secretary-Treasurer—Lieut.-Col. R. C. Lister, M.C., M.M., V.D.

Directors—Major W. J. Botterill; Capt. J. Ballantyne, M.C.; Capt. C. R. Bunn; Lieut. E. Hives, M.M.

The following is a list of the speakers and their subjects.—

Capt. J. F. D. Tanqueray, D.F.C.—“Second Battle of Ypres and Mission to Poland.” Lieut.-Col. G. P. Elliot—“Lord Cardwell and Army Reform.” W. E. Payne, K.C.—“Napoleon.” Lieut.-Col. R. C. Lister, M.C., M.M., V.D.—“Everest.”

Below is a list of the members of the Red Deer Branch:—

Capt F. A. Appleton; 2nd Lieut. A. Allen; Capt. J. Ballantyne, M.C.; Capt C R. Bunn, M.C.; Major W. J. Botterill; 2nd Lieut. F. U. Brown; Major W. T. H. Cripps; Capt. A. E. Cameron; Lieut. F. de C. Callender; Lieut. L. M. Colpitts; Capt. J. Drever; Lieut.-Col. G. P. Elliot; Major R. E. Fiske, D.S.O.; Capt. R. S. Gillespie, M.C.; Lieut. H. Haste; Lieut. E. Hives, M.M.; Lieut. C. D. Husband; Capt. R. E. Jones; Lt.-Col. R. C. Lister, M.C., M.M., V.D.; Lieut. R. M. Parsons; Lieut. W. Parsons; Lieut. Reg. Whyte; N|S Dr. Mary McCullough; N|S Matron O. Findlay.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

Revenue Statement for Year Ending 31st December, 1937

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues		\$1,579.00
Grant: Department of National Defence		500.00
Interest		252.62
A.M.I. Cadet Corps — Grant by Department of National Defence for 1936 Cadet Camp		228.00
Armistice Ball	\$720.00	
Less Expenses	650.51	69.49
Annual Journal	\$463.25	
Less cost of publishing, etc.	442.48	20.77

DISBURSEMENTS

Garrison Officers' Mess, proportion of current Resident Membership Dues	\$ 528.00
--	-----------

Lectures:

Refreshments for Evening Meetings ..	\$245.00
Expenses of Speakers and Meetings ..	95.82
	<u>\$340.82</u>
Vimy Dinner	361.74
Less Receipts	<u>292.50</u>
New Year's Reception, 1937	33.80

Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps	443.86
	<u>232.37</u>

Grants:

Alta. Provincial Rifle Association	\$ 50.00
Red Cross Society for Xmas Fund at Belcher Hospital and Keith Sanatorium	25.00
	75.00

Scholarship—University of Alberta C.O.T.C.	50.00
---	-------

General Expenses:

Clerical Help	350.00
Circulars and Notices to Members ..	147.35
Value written off War Ribbons, depreciation on office equipment and pictures ..	104.40
Library	100.00
Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies ..	71.25
Presentations	44.40
Postage	41.19
Audit Fees	30.00
Wreaths	20.10
Telegrams and Long Distance Calls ..	12.89
Gratuity	10.00
Insurance	9.70
Exchange, Revenue Stamps, Safety Deposit Box, etc.	15.99
	<u>957.27</u>

Total Expenses for 1937	\$2,286.50
Amount transferred to Interest Reserve ..	99.25
Balance of Profit for Year transferred to Surplus Account	264.13

\$2,649.88 \$2,649.88

Audited and found correct,
F. J. BUTLER, Lieut., Auditor.
Calgary, Alta., 5th January, 1938.

Certified correct,
S. L. MILLER, Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEET - 31ST DECEMBER, 1937

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash—		Prepaid Dues	\$ 35.00
Bank Balance—Current Account	\$471.61	Reserve for Interest Receivable as at 1st January, 1937	\$ 54.03
Bank Balance—Savings Account	25.04	Amount transferred from Revenue Account for year 1937	99.25
Cash on Hand	40.00		153.28
	<u>\$ 536.65</u>		
Accrued Interest Receivable	370.43		
Accounts Receivable	23.00	SURPLUS—	
Bonds and Saving Certificate at Cost	5,123.50	A.M.I. Balance as at 1st January, 1937	\$6,097.85
Par Value	\$5,500.00	Profit for year 1937 as per Revenue Statement	264.13
Market Value as at 31st December, 1937	3,813.50		
Library	431.18	Surplus as at 31st December, 1937	6,361.98
Office Equipment, Pictures, etc.	65.50		
	<u>\$6,550.26</u>		<u>\$6,550.26</u>

Audited and found correct,
F. J. BUTLER, Lieut., Auditor.
Calgary, Alta., 5th January, 1938.

Certified correct:
S. L. MILLER, Treasurer.

Alberta Military Institute Membership List

PAST PRESIDENTS

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920-21
(Late) Colonel George Macdonald, V.D.	1922
(Late) Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.	1923
Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding, R.C.M.P.	1924
Major-General D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D.	1925
Lt.-Col. G. H. Whyte, M.C.	1926
Colonel D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.	1927
Major H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D.	1928
(Late) Major A. N. Martin	1929
Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.	1930
Lieut. Hugh Farthing	1931
Brigadier L. F. Page, D.S.O.	1932
Colonel E. R. Knight, V.D.	1933
Brigadier D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C.	1934
Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.	
Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.	1935
Lt.-Col. H. Pryde	1936
Lt.-Col. N. D. Dingle	1937

LIFE MEMBERS

Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brigadier G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D.
Lieut.-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

HONORARY MEMBERS

The Rt. Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, M.A., D.D.
Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Clarke
L. W. Brockington, Esq., K.C.

RESIDENT MEMBERS

A	Bell, C. A., Major, M.C.
Acton, J. U., Major	Bell, W. A., Lieut.
Adams, F. D., Capt.	Bennett, R. B., Hon. Col. the Rt.
Adams, J. M., Capt.	Hon., E.D., P.C., K.C., LL.B.,
Alexander, John P., Capt.	LL.D., M.P.
Alexander, L. G., Lieut.	Bentley, A., Capt.
Annand, S. A., Lieut.	Birmingham, F. G., 2nd Lieut.
Ayres, F. W., 2nd Lieut.	Berryman, A. M., Hon. Lt.-Col.
	Bide, W. G., Capt.
	Bingham, J. F., Lieut.
B	Bird, F. G., Major, M.C.
Baker, W. H., Capt.	Blair, J., Lieut.
Ballantyne, A. C., Major	Blake, G. W., 2nd Lieut.
Barlow, B. E., Lieut.	Blow, H. F., Lieut.
Baxter, R. T., Lieut.	Boalch, E. H., Lieut.
Begg, John, Major	Bogart, J. L. H., Brigadier, D.S.O.
	Bouck, C., Capt.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued.

Bown, E. A. Q., Lieut.
 Bowness, E. W., Capt.
 Braddbrooke, G. R., Major, M.C.
 Bradley, S. F., Major
 Bromley, C. H., Lt.-Comdr.
 Brooks, W. M., Capt.
 Brown, A. H., Capt.
 Brown, J. E., Lieut.
 Burns, T. E., Lieut.
 Burr, F. G., Capt.
 Burrell, Geo. E., Lieut.
 Burton, John, Lieut.
 Butler, F. J., Lieut.

C

Campbell, E. D., Capt.
 Campbell, F. T., Lt.-Col., M.C.,
 V.D.
 Campbell, Norman A., Capt.
 Cardell, H. J., Lieut.
 Carlile, R. C., Capt.
 Carr, C. B., Capt.
 Carson, H. R., Lieut.
 Cavanaugh, L. A., Lt.-Col.
 Cave, J. H., Major
 Chapman, L. H., Major
 Choate, C. A., Capt.
 Chritchley, H. F., 2nd Lieut.
 Chubb, A. G., Lieut.
 Clapperton, D. S., 2nd Lieut.
 Clark, C. Boville, Lieut.
 Clarke, K. A. C., 2nd Lieut.
 Cody, M. G., Capt.
 Collings, Thos. W., Lieut.
 Cook, B. L., Lieut.
 Corben, S. H., Lieut.
 Corbet, C. V. B., 2nd Lieut.
 Corley, J. B., Capt.
 Costigane, A. R., Major
 Crichton, J. H., Capt.
 Cummings, G. J., Lieut.
 Cunningham, D. G. L., Col., M.C.,
 V.D.
 Currey, F. E., Capt.

D

Dailley, W. G. B., Major, O.B.E.
 Dales, R. L., Lieut.
 Davidson, G. R., Lieut.
 Davies, S. J., Major, M.C.
 Davis, A. J., Major
 Dawson, H. R., Major
 Dingle, Norman D., Lt.-Col.
 Dingman, A. R., Lieut.
 Devey, C. W., Lt.-Col.
 Donald, T. B., Capt.
 Dowler, P. E., Lieut.
 Downie, R., Major, V.D.

E

Edwards, E. W., Capt.
 Edwards, W. H., Capt.

Ellissen, Myles A., Capt., M.C.
 Emslie, W. J. F., Capt.
 Ewens, G. M., Lieut.
 Evans, W. W., 2nd Lieut.

F

Farquharson, S. R., Capt.
 Farthing, Hugh, Lieut.
 Farren, E., Lieut.
 Farrow, N. A., Capt.
 Fennerty, R. L. D., 2nd Lieut.
 Ferguson, A. H., Capt.
 Fetherstonhaugh, W. S., Lt.-Col.,
 C.B.E.

Findlay, E. M., Lieut.
 Firmstone, W. E., Major
 Fish, F. H., Capt.
 Flood, L. R., Lieut.
 Folkins, G. A., Lieut.
 Foster, J. R., Lieut.
 Fotheringham, D. T., Capt.
 Francis, H. W., Major
 Franks, H. G. S., Capt., M.C.
 Freeborn, S. G., Major, M.C.
 Frickleton, W. C., Lieut.

G

Gaherty, G. A., Capt.
 Gianelli, N. A., Major
 Gibb, G., Capt.
 Goodchild, R. H., Lieut.
 Gordon, J. P., 2nd Lieut., M.M.
 Graham, F., Lieut.
 Gray, J. T., Lieut.
 Green, S., 2nd Lieut.
 Gulland, F. M., Lieut.
 Gunderson, R. H., 2nd Lieut.

H

Harkness, D. S., Capt.
 Hanna, J. J., Capt.
 Hanning, J. E., Lt.-Col., M.C.
 Harcourt, P. V., Major, D.C.M.
 Harvie, E. L., Capt.
 Haworth, D. C., Lieut.
 Heal, H. N., Major
 Heard, S. F., Capt.
 Hervey, H. C. A., Col., V.D.
 Hesson, J. E., Lieut.
 Higgins, F. C., Sqd. Ldr.
 Hinton, H. S., Capt.
 Hoar, C. R., 2nd Lieut.
 Hodsmythe, R. C., Lieut.
 Hogarth, James, Major
 Howard, A. E., Capt.
 Hunter, J. E., Major
 Hutcheon, J. H., 2nd Lieut.

I

Ingraham, Geo. F., Lieut.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued.

J

Jackson, R., Lieut.
James, E. W., Capt.
Jardine, H. W., Major
Jennings, H. N., Lieut.
Jenson, E. L., Lieut.
Johnson, F. H., Capt., M.C.
Johnson, G. R., Lt.-Col., V.D
Johnson, H. H., Major
Johnston, A. C. Cooper, Lt.-Col.,
M.C., V.D.
Johnston, G. E. H., Lieut.
Johnston, S., Lieut.
Jones, C. W., Lieut.
Jones, Sidney, Lieut.
Jones, V. R., Major
Jull, W. K., Major, M.C., V.D

K

Keenan, M., Lieut.
Kellam, J. D., Lieut.
Kelley, F. H., Lieut.
Kelly, B. J., 2nd Lieut.
Kendall, K. G., Lieut.
Kerby, G. W., Hon. Major, E.D.
Knight, E. R., Col., V.D.

L

Lake, Burt, Major
Lane, Leo C., Major
Lane, W. L., Capt.
Langston, A. E., Lieut.
Lasher, E. W., Lieut.
Lawson, J. K., Major
Laybourne, T. W., Capt., D.C.M.
Learmonth, G. E., Capt.
Ledingham, W. G., Lieut.
Leech, G. C., Lieut.
Lethbridge, E. R., Major
Lick, L. E., Lieut.
Lipsett, L. R., Major, O.B.E.
Littleton, J. W., Major, M.C.
Littlewood, P. P., Major, V.D.
Lockett, K. B., Major
Lockwood, G. E., Capt
Lucy, R. E., 2nd Lieut.

M

Manning, F. C., 2nd Lieut.
Mapson, F. W., Major
Mason, A. W., 2nd Lieut.
Mason, E. G., Lt.-Col., O.B.E., V.D
Matthews, R. H., Lieut.
Maw, A., Major
Maxwell, William Capt., M.M.
Middlemass, J. D., Lieut.
Millar, W. A., Capt.
Miller, John, Major, M.C.

Miller, L. W., Major, D.S.O.
Miller, S. L., Lieut.
Miller, W. St. J., Lieut.
Millican, G. W. H., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Morris, S. C. W., Capt.
Moreton, R. E. A., Capt.
Motherwell, W. Capt., V.D
Murison, A. D., Capt.
Murray, T. F., Capt.
Murray, W. B., Capt.

Mac

Macauley, M. G., 2nd Lieut.
MacDonald, J. A., Major, M.C.
MacDonell, A. E. C., Lt.-Col
MacDougall, G. L., 2nd Lieut.
Mackid, L. S., Major
Mackid, B. S., 2nd Lieut.
MacLauchlan, D., Major
MacLauchlan, D. G., Capt.
MacLaren, A. H., Capt
MacLeod, J. E. A., Lieut.

Mc

McCall, F. R., Capt., D.S.O., M.C.,
F.D.C.
McCarthy, L. G., Lieut.
McDonald, D. A., Lieut.
McDougall, D. J., Major
McEwen, G. D. C., Capt.
McFadyen, M. D., Capt.
McGuffin, W. H., Capt.
McIntosh, William, Major
McKibbin, H. A., Lieut.
McKinley-Key, J., 2nd Lieut.
McLean, H. J., Lieut.
McLean, J. A., Major, M.M.
McMullen, S. S., 2nd Lieut.

N

Naismith, A. M., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Napper, G. E., Lieut.
Nash, Roy, Major
Neeland, J. H., Capt., M.M., E.D.
Neeland, T. W., Lieut.
Nettleton, G. H., Capt
Newcombe, E. B., Capt.
Noble, William, Capt.
Nolan, H. G., Capt., M.C
Nowers, B. L., Lieut.

O

Orr, W. J., Lieut.
Orr, C., 2nd Lieut.
Ough, H. J., Lieut

P

Page, C. E., Major
Pallister, A. R., 2nd Lieut.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued.

Park, A. W., Major
 Parks, J. H., Lt.-Col., D.S.O.,
 O.B.E.
 Parsons, E. H., Major
 Patterson, W. H., Lieut.
 Payne, P. J. R., Major
 Peacock, M. B., Lt.-Col.
 Pearson, S. G., Capt.
 Pease, H. L., Capt.
 Pinder, Geo. Z., Capt., M.C.
 Plummer, N. M., Hon. Major
 Pook, G. Gidley, Capt.
 Price, Harold W., Lieut.
 Price, R. W., Lieut.
 Pryde, Harry, Lt.-Col.
 Pullar, J. G., Capt., M.C.
 Purdy, Gordon S., Major, M.M.

Q

Ougley, R. M., Capt.
 Quint, W. S., Lt.-Col.

R

Ragg, H. R., Hon. Capt. The Very
 Rev. Dean.
 Randall, L. W. H., Capt.
 Redman, D. L., Col., V.D.
 Reed, H. K., Lieut.
 Reed, L. M. K., Lieut.
 Reid, J. A., Lt.-Col.
 Richardson, D. A., Lieut.
 Richardson, H. G., Lieut.
 Richmond, R., Capt., M.C.
 Riddell, L. R., Lieut.
 Riley, H. H., Major, M.M.
 Ritchie, D., Lt.-Col., M.C.
 Robertson, D. K., 2nd Lieut.
 Robinson, G. S., Lt.-Col., M.C.
 Robinson, M. H., Lieut.
 Rodger, N. E., Capt.
 Rogers, D. F., Major
 Roscoe, C., Capt., M.C.
 Rose, J. V., 2nd Lieut.
 Ross, D. A., Lieut.
 Rowlands, J. H., Lt.-Com.

S

Sawley, H., Capt.
 Scott, A. W., Capt.
 Scott, J. Fred, Lt.-Col.
 Scott, J. O., Inspector
 Selby, E. R., Lt.-Col., D.S.O.
 Sellar, W. M., Lieut.
 Shields, P. R., Lt.-Col., M.C.
 Shillington, R. N. W., Major
 Shore, A. E., Major
 Shouldice, F. L., Lt.-Col., M.C.
 Sinclair, D. C., Capt.
 Skinner, T. A., Capt.
 Smith, G. E. R., Major
 Smith, J. B., Lieut.
 Smith, W. N., Lieut.
 Snell, A. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Spencer-Leigh, O. L., Major

Stagg, J. W., Major, M.C.
 Stanley, E. V., Lieut.
 Stapels, M. H., Lieut.
 Stata, H. S., Lieut.
 Steel, F. M., Lt.-Col., D.S.O.
 Stott, Vernon, Lieut.
 Stow, R. F., Lieut.
 Strachan, H., Major, V.C., M.C.,
 A.D.C.
 Strange, R. B., Capt.
 Stuart, Duncan, Major
 Stunden, W. G., Capt.
 Sugden, J. L., Lt.-Col., O.B.E.
 Suttle, J. A., Capt.
 Swanson, C., Hon. Capt. the Ven.
 Archdeacon

T

Taylor, J. M., Capt.
 Taylor, W. P., Major
 Thompson, G. H., Capt.
 Thompson, W. H. A., Lieut.
 Thomson, J. H. R., Capt.
 Thomson, R. J., Major
 Tomlinson, D. H., Lt.-Col., M.B.E.,
 V.D.
 Toole, A. J., Capt. M.C.
 Tregillus, A. L., Lieut.
 Trusler, S. F., Lieut.
 Tulloch, A., 2nd Lieut.
 Turney, A. H., Lieut.

V

Valentine, J. C., Major
 Valentine, L. J., Lieut.

W

Waddell, Norman V., Capt., M.C.
 Walsh, L. A., Lieut.
 Ward, E. I., 2nd Lieut.
 Ward, H., 2nd Lieut.
 Warren, J. M., Capt.
 Watt, G. E., Lieut.
 Watts, M. L., Lieut.
 Welsh, S. M., Major
 West, W. C., Major
 White, H. E., Capt.
 Whiteoak, J. B., Lieut.
 Whiteoak, J. T., Lieut.
 Williams, T. J., Lt.-Col., M.C.
 Willson, A. G., Capt.
 Wilson, H. I., Major
 Woodside, D. H., Capt.
 Wolley-Dod, W. R., Capt.
 Woods, J. H., Lt.-Col., C.M.G.
 Wright, H. E., Major.
 Wright, M. H., Major, M.M.
 Wright, T. L., Major, M.C.

Y

Young, C. E., 2nd Lieut.
 Young, F. G., Lieut.
 Young, J. W., 2nd Lieut.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

A

Adams, J. H., Lieut.
Adams, W. J., Lieut.
Allen, W. G. D., Lieut.
Allhusen, O., Major
Anderson, C. E., Major
Anderson, C. G., Lieut.
Armstrong, B. C., Lieut.

B

Babb, R., Capt., M.C.
Bagley, F. A., Major
Bagshaw, J. E., Lieut.
Barnes, R. F., Lt.-Col.
Beatty, J. H., Major
Bermejo, V. T., Capt.
Bisset, J., Major, O.B.E.
Bosomworth, S. L., Capt.
Bowes, V. A., Lieut.
Bown, J. C. Q., Lieut.
Braidwood, D. F., Lieut.
Brown, Richard, Major
Bryan, R. D., Capt.
Bryan, W. C., Lieut.
Ruckingham, E. H., Capt.
Burton, P., Capt.

C

Campbell, W. J., Capt.
Carmichael, G., Major, M.C.
Casewell, L. G., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Cawthorne, A. J., Lieut.
Child, C. G., Lt.-Col.
Clark, C. A., Capt.
Connolly, C. E., Lt.-Col., D.S.O.

D

Darker, R. A., Capt.
Davidson, G. N., Capt.
Davis, G. Rider, Lieut.
Dawson, E., Lieut.
Dunn, F. A. S., Lt.-Col.

E

Eddy, Jos. U., Lieut.
Esplen, D. M., Lieut.

F

Fendall, F. J., Capt.
Ferguson, A. S., Lieut.
Fitton, R. C., Major
Fletcher, R. W., Capt.

G

Gayfer, A. J., Major
Gooderham, G. H., Capt.
Graham, G., Capt., D.S.O.

Gresham, J. W., Major
Griesbach, W. A., Maj.-Gen., C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

H

Harvey, F. M. W., Major, V.C.,
M.C.
Hawkins, John R., Lt.-Col.
Hervey, G. E., Capt., D.S.C.
Hervey, V. H., Capt.
Hewgill, W. H., Lt.-Col., O.B.E.,
V.D.
Highton, A. H., Major
Holden, F. M., Lieut., M.B.E.
Hoover, G. A., Lt.-Col.
House, J. W., Hon Capt.
Howard, E. M., 2nd Lieut.
Hugill, Hon J. W., Major
Hutchison, J. A., Capt.

I

Ireland, R. A., Lieut.

J

Jackson, J. H., Lt.-Col.
Jamieson, J. J., Capt.
Jamieson, R. C., Capt.
Jenkins, F. H., Major
Jennings, P. J., Major
Jessup, R. C., Major
Johnson, Percy W., Lieut.
Jones, U. A., Lieut.

K

Knight, H., Lieut.

L

Ladler, A. E., Lt.-Col., V.D.
Lamb, W. V., Major
Lambert, J. S., Capt.
Landale, A., Capt.
Leighton, G. E., Major, D.S.O.
Lethbridge, J. E., Lieut.
Lewis, A. G. B., Lt.-Col., V.D.
Lister, R. C., Lt.-Col., M.C., M.M.
Lloyd, R. E. A., Lt.-Col., V.D.
Lord, V. S., F.O. (Rev.)
Lowery, W. W., Lieut.
Lowrie, J. H., Capt.
Lyndon, C. A., Major
Lyndon, W. A., Lt.-Col.

M

Martin, W. G. B., Capt., M.C.
Matthews, H. H., Brig., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued.

Metcalfe, S. W., Capt.
Middleton, S. H., Major (Rev.
Canon)
Mitton, T. W., Lieut.
Monkman, G. H. N., Capt.
Moody, R. W., Fly. Off.
Morris, A. B., Capt.
Murison, K. G., Major

Mac

MacAulay, A. G., Major, M.C.
MacDonald, D. J., Brig., D.S.O.,
M.C.
Macfarquhar, R. D., Lieut.
MacGlasham, D. J., Major
Mackay, J. Grant, Capt.
Mackenzie, C. D., Lieut.

Mc

McGill, H. W., Major, M.C., V.D.
McKenzie, B., Lieut.
McKinney, N. J. G., Major
McLean, R. G., Capt.
McMullen, S. L., Hon Lt.-Col.

N

Nelson, K., Major, M.M.
Nicolle, R. J., Lieut.

O

O'Connor, L., Capt.

P

Page, L. F., Brig., D.S.O., M.D.
Pearce, Newton, Capt.
Pearce, W. M., Major, M.C.
Pennyfather, P. W., Supt.
Pope, E. L., Lt.-Col.
Porteous, G., Capt.
Potter, J. L., Col.
Pugh, J. E., Capt. M.C.
Pullen, E. F., Major, D.S.O.

R

Rees, W. A. R., Major
Reid, R. W. B., Lieut.
Reid, J. G., Lt.-Col., D.S.O.
Richardson, F. G., Major
Rocke, Guy V. H., Capt.
Ross, G. M., Capt.

S

Scougall, G. H., Capt.
Scott, H. G., Capt.
Shillam, H., Lieut.
Sinclair, D. S., Capt.
Somerville, A. L. H., 2nd Lieut.
Spalding, J. W., Dept. Com.
Stewart, J. S., Brig.-Gen., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.
Still, James, Capt.
Stubbs, J. R., Lieut., M.C.
Sutherland, R. D., Lieut.
Svendsen, L. O., Lt.-Col.

T

Tait-White, W., Major, M.C.
Taylor, J. M., Capt., M.C.
Thompson, T. C., Capt., M.C.

U

Upper, R. C., Capt.

W

Walkenden, J. A., Major, M.M.
Wards, Thos., Lieut.
Watkin, A. L., Lieut., D.C.M., M.M.
Watson, D. J., Lieut.
Watson, W. J., Lieut.
Webster, G. W., Lieut.
Wheeler, R. L., Lt.-Col., O.B.E.
Whiffin, H. E., Major
White, A. E., Capt., M.C.
White, A. T., Major
Whyte, G. H., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Wright, H., Lieut.
Wynn, R. M., Lieut.

Our Advertisers:

Alberta Laundry Ltd.
Alberta Nash Ltd.
Ashdown's Hardware
A. B. Cushing Mills Ltd.
A. J. Davis Printing Co.
A. E. Yeatman
Bank of Montreal
Barber-Ellis of Alta. Ltd.
Burns & Co. Ltd.
Calgary Power Co. Ltd.
Canadian Bakeries
Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light,
Heat and Power Co. Ltd.
Clayton's Radio Shop
Clifton C. Cross
Conway's Ltd.
Co-Operative Milk Co.
Crystal Dairy Ltd.
Dominion Ammunition
Dr. J. M. Warren
Dr. S. C. W. Morris
E. T. Marshall Co.
Farrow's Drug Store
Harry's News
Henry Birks & Sons
Hudson's Bay Co.
Jenkins' Groceteria Ltd.
Maclin Motors Ltd.
Melvin & Co.
Motor Car Supply Co.
Noble Candy Co.
Ontario Laundry Ltd.
Palace Theatre
Pilkington Bros. Ltd.
Polar Aerated Water Works
Plunkett & Savage
Producers' and Consumers' Milk Co. Ltd.
Revelstoke Sawmills Co. Ltd.
Stanley Henderson
Starr's Ambulance
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes
The Calgary Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.
The Lethbridge Brewing Co. Ltd.
The Engraving Co.
T. Eaton Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co.
Wilkinson Electric Co. Ltd.

the Best
By every taste test !

LETHBRIDGE DRY GINGER ALE

Make this Taste Test . . .
. . . find out for yourself
why LETHBRIDGE Dry
meets with approval every-
where in the West.

The very name
imparts confidence
of the goodness in
the bottle.



FARROW'S DRUG STORES

Trusses, Abdominal Belts
Elastic Hosiery

KODAKS
**Amateur Photo
Finishing**

Sick Room Supplies
Toiletries - Sundries

Stores at
CALGARY, ROYALTIES, LONGVIEW

No matter what price
Watch is desired, Birks'
selection of Men's Wrist
or Pocket Watch is
bound to please you both
in variety and price.

Man's gold-filled model
with large link bracelet

\$15.00



Ontario Laundry LIMITED



Dry Cleaners

Phone M 7931

Fifth Ave. and Second St. E.
Calgary

Phone M 9266
Res. Phone H 2523

Stanley Henderson FLORIST

FLORAL
ARRANGEMENTS
FOR ANY OCCASION

814 First Street West
Calgary - - Alberta